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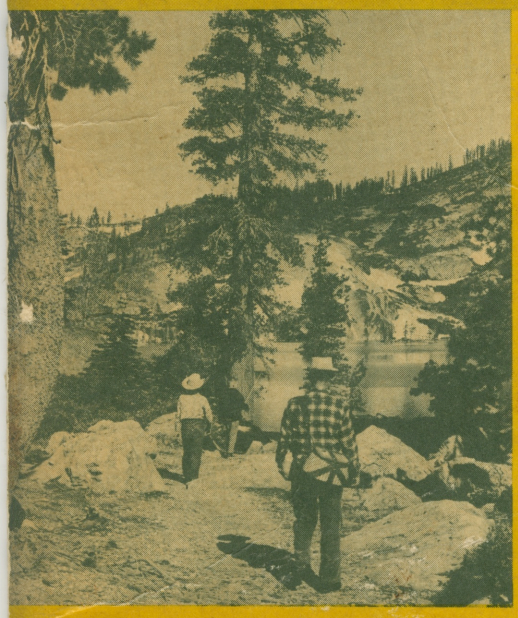
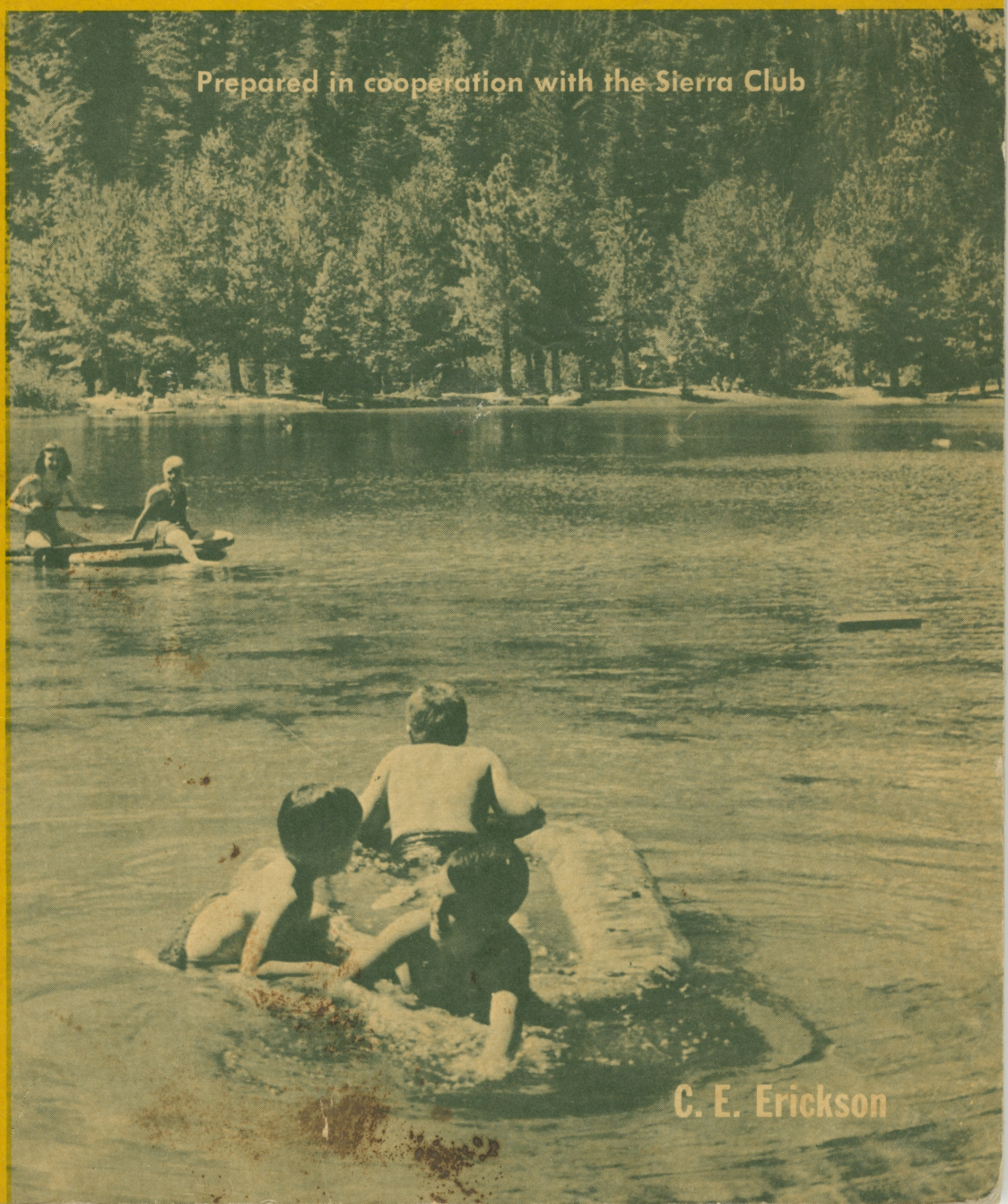


Sunset Sportsman's Atlas

THE HIGH SIERRA

Prepared in cooperation with the Sierra Club



C. E. Erickson

Sunset Sportsman's Atlas

THE HIGH SIERRA
AND ITS ENVIRONS

Prepared in cooperation with the Sierra Club

MAPS BY C. E. ERICKSON

This book is planned as a popular guide to the High Sierra and its environs. About half the maps show the high country—the true "High Sierra" that runs along the crest—and the remainder covers the lower Sierra and its approaches.

It is designed to serve many people. Those who have never experienced the climactic scenery of the high country are shown where and how they can sample it. The fisherman and one-day hiker are given a selection of trails to follow from the highways, resorts, or lakes. For the camping family that seeks a change in scenery and climate from the lowland forest camps, the maps show a peppering of campsites, accessible by car or by foot. The hunter who wants to take his annual deer will find where the herds roam. And the family that wants to try a winter vacation, with or without skis, is provided with a choice of snow resorts. We map the road network that gives access to this vast mountain playground, and the main trails that open up its uncrowded areas.

In this book, we show the High Sierra in its domesticated form—the areas that are accessible by pack train or broad trail or even by automobile—but we do not map it in sufficient detail to serve the rock climber, cross-country hiker, or knapsacker. These venturesome folk, we frankly feel, are well taken care of by the Sierra Club, with its authoritative and detailed maps and publications—notably Starr's classic *Guide to the John*

PLASTIC CASE

To take full advantage of the plastic case that accompanies this book, fold the atlas to the map you are going to use and reinsert it in the case. This protects your maps, and you can mark your route on the case with chalk or grease pencil.

FIRST EDITION, 2ND PRINTING JULY 1955

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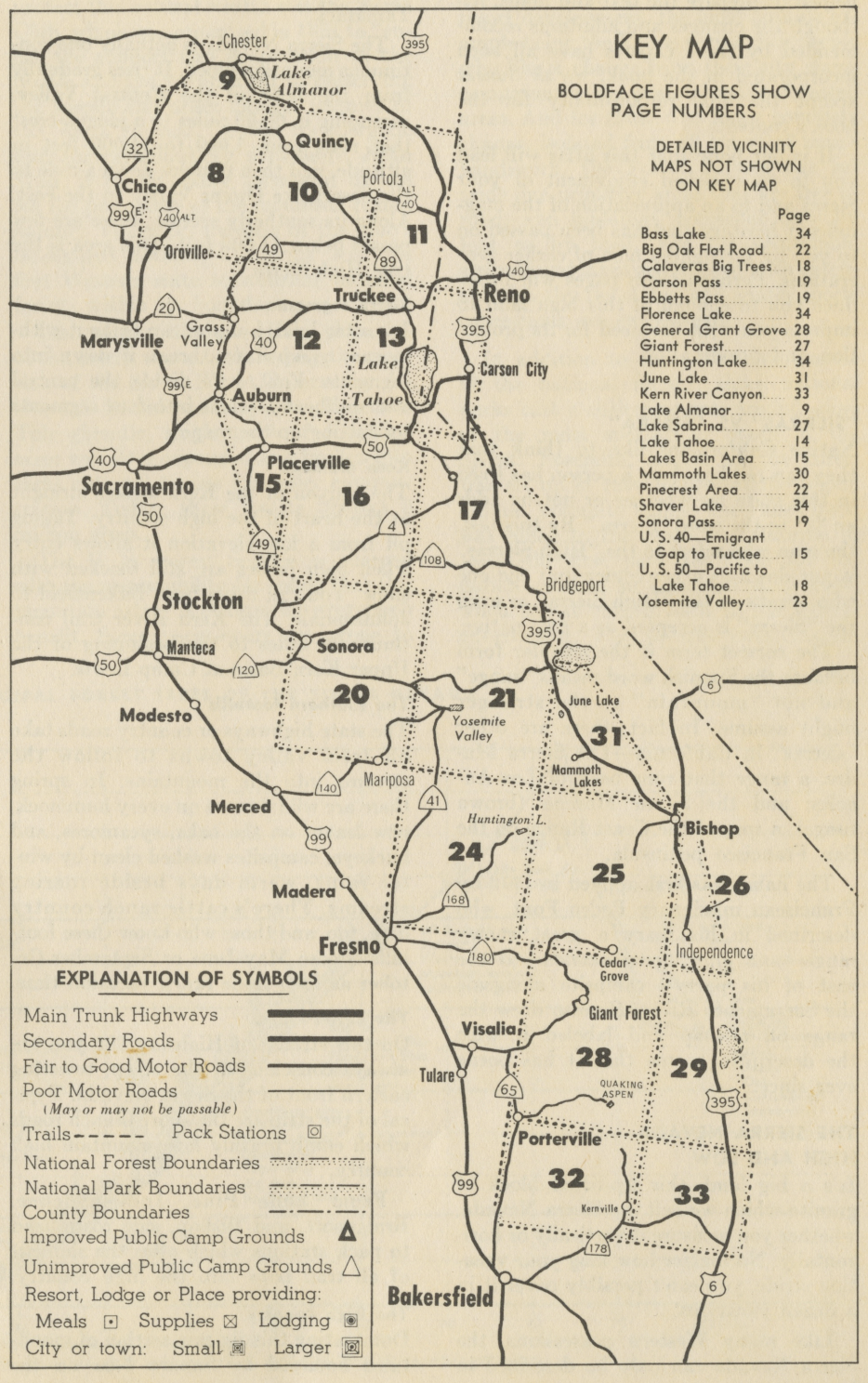


Muir Trail and the High Sierra Region—and by the U. S. Geological Survey, whose "topog sheets" have been the expert mountaineers' standby for two generations.

Throughout the text, wherever we refer to the "High Sierra," we are using the name in its narrowest sense. As every mountaineer knows, the name is correctly applied only to a strip above timberline along the south-central spine of the range. The name has had official standing since 1864 when it was bestowed upon this local area by the California Geological Survey.

We wish to acknowledge our gratitude to the members of the Sierra Club who helped us prepare the text and maps. Although the changes and additions recommended by these experts have all been incorporated in the book, we at *Sunset* accept the final responsibility for the book's contents.

It is our hope that this atlas will lead you to an enriched enjoyment of your Sierra and to an appreciation of the magnificent heritage that has been passed on to you by far-sighted men of earlier generations. Perhaps these pages will introduce you to enough of this high land to impress you with the need for its protection and preservation.

"SIERRAS" VS. "SIERRA"

Native Californians like to think that they can tell how long a person has lived in this state by whether or not he adds an "s" to the word "Sierra." By this test, the man who refers to the "High Sierras" is put down as a newcomer; but the one who speaks of the "High Sierra" or even the "Sierra" is accepted as a true native.

The correct term is the singular form because the Spanish word means "range" and not "mountain" as the stranger might assume. In fact, there are other "sierras" in California—The Sierra Madre, a range that runs back of Los Angeles; and the Sierra Morena (brown range), a spur of the Coast Range on the San Francisco peninsula.

The name was first applied in 1776 by Franciscan missionary Pedro Font, who described in his diary a great snowy range—*una gran sierra nevada*—to the east of his party's campsite alongside the Sacramento River. He also drew the range on a map and labeled it with the descriptive name that it has borne ever since.

THE SIERRA NEVADA—HIGH AND LOW

It's a big land, this tip-tilted block of granite which we call the Sierra Nevada, whether you measure it vertically or horizontally. No matter how long your vacation stride, you can't possibly cover it in a dozen vacations.

Like many Western possessions, the Sierra Nevada can only be described in superlatives. To begin with, it is the largest single mountain range in the country. (The Cascades stretch over a longer reach, but they are broken by two major rivers.) It covers a territory almost as large as that occupied by the French, Italian, and Swiss Alps combined. It contains the highest peak in the nation (Mount Whitney, 14,495 feet); and in one section, where the western slope shrinks to about 60 miles, it contains canyons of 4,000 to 5,000-foot depth and a few 6,000 to 7,000-foot chasms that are deeper than the Grand Canyon. It records some of the heaviest snowfall short of the Arctic Circle—74 feet in one season at Tamarack.

The Sierra Nevada is actually one continuous mountain block. It rises gradually from the floor of the Central Valley, ascending in 60-90 miles to a jagged crest that runs from 7,000 to 14,000 feet in altitude, and then plunges down a mile to the desert-like Owens Valley to the east. Along its southerly section, there are few passes below 11,000 feet. This area is the true High Sierra.

Sierra segments

It's a big land, but you can bring it within easy grasp if you break it down into segments. First, let's divide the central and southern sections into four segments by cutting up the map:

Kern drainage

The canyon of the Kern strikes straight at the heart of the high country. Taking off from a low elevation it allows entry when high passes are still blocked with snow. You can drive from Bakersfield to Johnsondale. The Kern River trail continues 50 miles to the beginning of the Upper Kern Basin at Camp Lewis.

The southern foothills

The state highways or country roads take off from valley towns to follow the streams into the mountains. In spring there are wild flowers on every hummock, new leaves on the oaks, sycamores, and buckeye, campsites washed clean by winter rains, warm days beside roaring streams. There's cattle ranch country here, too, and those who know these foothills choose May-June or September-October as their dude ranch vacation time.

The eastern strip

On this stretch of Highway 395 you are always conscious of the steep, towering eastern front of the Sierra Nevada. Typical of the strip are the short branch roads which climb brashly into mountain high country.

From Lone Pine, Independence, Bridgeport, and Bishop, side roads lead to pack stations which offer the shortest of all trail trips into the high country.

The high country

Dominating this jig-saw section of mountains bounded by Sonora Pass on the north and Walker Pass on the south are Yosemite, Kings, and Sequoia National parks, and Mount Whitney.

This is the favorite pack-trip country of the High Sierra.

For those who are tethered to their cars, the high pass of the Tioga road in Yosemite will give some of the flavor of lofty granite peaks and blue glacial tarns, far above timberline.

Northern Sierra

If we were to jig-saw the northern section of the Sierra into segments, we would cut it up this way:

Mother Lode

The Sierra foothills change north of Mariposa. Here you will find the roots of the ancient Sierra, the mineralized zone which brought gold-seekers to California a hundred years ago. There's no better time than May and June for explorations into this historically marked region.

Lake Tahoe

Here is the civilized Sierra section. You'll find every type of accommodation. One of the finest camping areas on Lake Tahoe is at Rubicon Point in the Bliss Memorial State Park.

The Northern Diggin's, Feather River

Here is another section of the Gold Country which you can include in a fishing trip to the Feather River country.

HOW WAS THE SIERRA FORMED?

Geologists have advanced different theories to explain the formation of this mountain block and to account for the marked difference between the gradual rise of the western face and the sharp drop-off to the east. According to one theory, the mountain block rose slowly from the earth's crust, tilted gradually toward the west, and broke from the surface with a sharp line to the east. To many geologists, however, this theory didn't answer all the facts that had been observed in recent years. The latest theory accepts the general idea of the range's being upthrust, but it contends that what is now the Owens Valley rose along with the rest of the mountain chain, and then later sank. Since slippage of this nature has been observed within recent time, there is much evidence to support this supposition.

Evidence of glacial action is visible in many areas. Nearly every deep-cut valley owes its present configuration to glacial abrasion. Best known example of the power of the glacier is Yosemite Valley, which was formed by the cutting action of slow-moving ice during the Ice Age. About 60 active glaciers, left over from a more recent era, have been counted in the high country.

The inquisitive student of geology will find endless matter for study in the Sierra. He will also find a number of ex-

cellent books on the subject in his library. Some of them are listed at the end of this book.

CONSERVATION OF THE SIERRA

We take for granted the fact that the Sierra belongs to everyone and that no man can spoil its natural grandeur. What we may not realize is that this condition has come about only because of the watchful and determined action of forward-looking men who fought against indiscriminate exploitation for more than a half century—and that this fight is still going on.

During the 19th century, vast new territories were added to the United States in rapid succession. As they came into the public domain, their natural resources were made available to anyone who could develop them. Forests, lakes, streams, mineral deposits were there for the taking. In a rapidly expanding country, there was urgent need for the products of the forests and mines; so, little was done to slow the depletion of this natural wealth. In time, however, it became apparent to far-sighted legislators and conservationists that the country's resources would not last long at the rate they were being expended, and Congress passed a series of regulatory laws. The most far-reaching of these was a statute that empowered the President to withdraw forest lands from public acquisition. By 1897, Presidents Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison had placed 40 million acres under protection.

The Sierra was one of the first areas withdrawn from public exploitation. It was just in time. Thousands of sheep and cattle were grazing in the mountain meadows, reducing the grassy pastures to dust, obliterating the wildflowers, and damaging the capacity of the land for run-off control. Hydraulic miners were choking the streams with silt, causing lowland floods (one city had to build dikes to protect itself from the silt-raised river). Timbermen were cutting down great forests of pine and fir. Even the Big Trees were under assault—some of the groves were already down, their 3000-year-old trees left where they were felled —and others were marked for destruction.

In the forefront of the movement to protect this natural wealth was the Sierra Club, which was organized in 1892 to "enlist the support and cooperation of the people and the government in preserving the forests and other natural features of the Sierra Nevada." Under its energetic and forward-looking president, John Muir, it fought many successful battles for the protection of the mountain realm, notably Yosemite. Because of the club's far-sighted actions, California was the first Western state to welcome national forests within its boundaries.

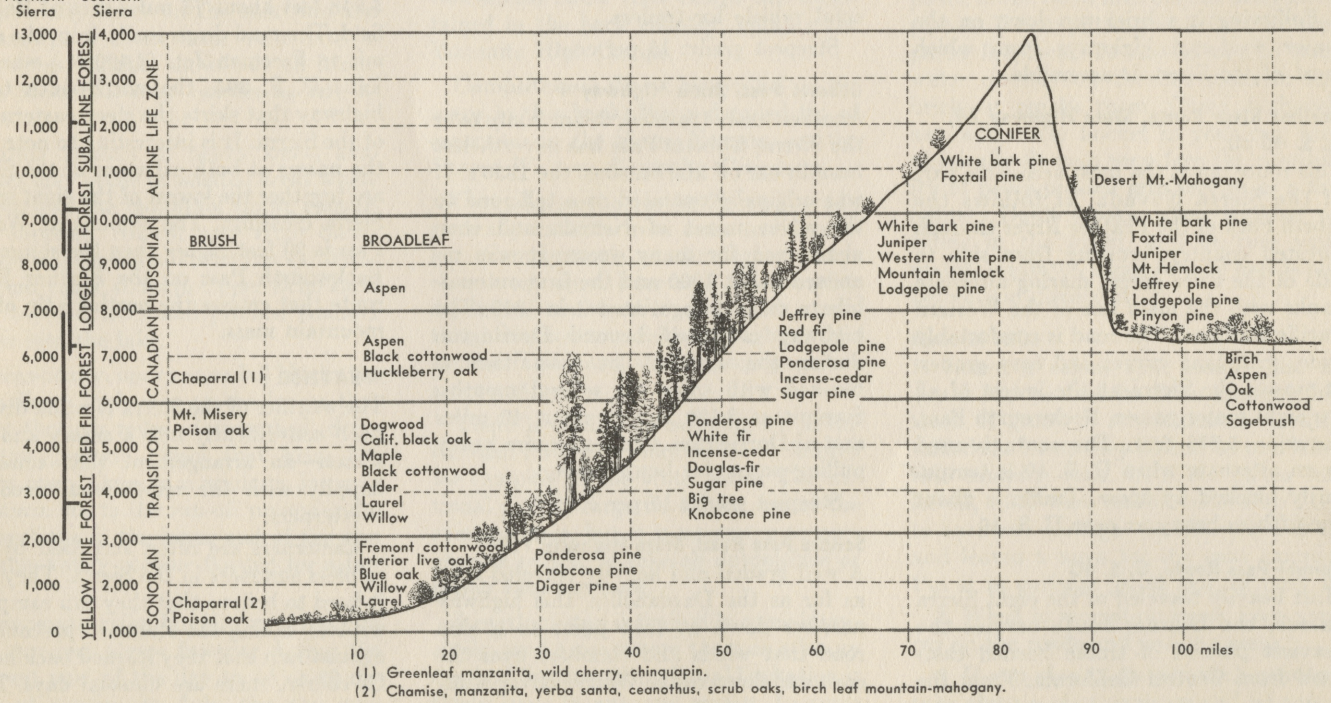
Control over the use of the resources of the Sierra was established by the creation of the Sierra Forest Reserve by decree of President Benjamin Harrison. This gigantic, single tract of 4 million acres was later expanded and broken into eight national forests for easier administration. Today, these forests blanket 8 million acres.

The U. S. Forest Service is charged with the responsibility for seeing that this mountain estate is utilized for everyone's benefit. Some vacationers are prone to think that the maintenance of recreational facilities is the primary objective of the Forest Service. But campers are only one of several interest groups that must be satisfied. Under its multiple-use program, the Forest Service must attend to wildlife management, timbering, reforestation, fire prevention and control, policing of grazing practices, protection of the vital watershed, and, of course, recreational development.

Even the recreational use of the Sierra is planned to meet the needs of varying interests. For those travelers who prefer to vacation in home-like comfort, areas have been set aside for cabin and resort development, the most notable example being the Tahoe region. For people who like a change from their city ways, campgrounds are maintained in forested areas. And for those who like a complete change, isolated from all traces of man's handiwork, the Forest Service has set aside five primitive areas that are free of roads and buildings, accessible only by foot or by hoof. For the sportsman, streams and lakes are stocked with catchable fish (by the state), and winter sports concessions are encouraged.

In addition to the protective mantle of the national forests, three national parks cast a sheltering arm around some of the most spectacular spots in the Sierra. Yosemite, largest of the three, was set up in 1890 to protect the region around Yosemite Valley. The valley itself was ceded to the State of California in 1864—the first park set aside for the nation—and it so remained until 1906, when it was turned back to the federal government. The present park encom-

PRINCIPAL FOREST TREES OF THE SIERRA NEVADA



(1) Greenleaf manzanita, wild cherry, chinquapin.
(2) Chamise, manzanita, yerba santa, ceanothus, scrub oaks, birch leaf mountain-mahogany.

passes 756,000 acres, of which the familiar valley occupies only a minute fraction.

Farther south are two adjoining national parks, administered as one: Sequoia and Kings Canyon (840,000 acres). Originally established in 1890 to protect several stands of Big Trees from destruction, Sequoia National Park was enlarged in 1926 to include the upper Kern Canyon and the Mount Whitney region. In 1940, the Kings Canyon area north of Sequoia was set up as a national park to preserve unspoiled some of the most spectacular mountain scenery in the country.

One national monument, Devil Postpile (800 acres), was established in 1911 to protect an extraordinary cliff of columnar basalt from inundation by a proposed dam.

The state maintains four state parks, two at Lake Tahoe and two among groves of Big Trees, one at Calaveras and one south of Sequoia.

MAJOR TRANS-SIERRA HIGHWAYS

Because of the nature of the terrain, the jagged Sierra Nevada has no north-south highway traversing it, although a major highway runs alongside of it on each side. On the western side, State Highway 49 rambles through the Sierra foothills in the Mother Lode; and to the east, U. S. Highway 395 parallels the range, running along the floor of the Owens Valley.

Eight major highways cut a west-east course through the passes. From these, a number of side roads branch off to lakes, resorts, and streams, but few of them venture very far in the higher elevations. In the lower foothill country around the Mother Lode, however, a complex network of dirt and gravel roads criss-cross the hills, leading to logging areas, mining towns, and resorts.

Following is a brief run-down on the major west-east highways from which most of the Sierra is accessible:

Feather River Route, State Highway 24, U. S. 40 alt.

This route opens the most accessible part of the Sierra Nevada. It follows the North Fork of the Feather River through forested country, crossing from side to side of the river gorge, sharing alternate banks with the main line of the Western Pacific Railroad. The road is comfortably wide, with long curves and easy grades. It crosses the Sierra at the lowest of all the eight major passes, Beckwourth Pass, elevation 5,218 feet. The route is used as an alternate when U. S. 40 is temporarily blocked by snow. Traffic is about one-fifth as heavy as over U. S. 40.

Donner Pass Route, U. S. 40

Most heavily traveled of the eight Sierra passes, the Donner route carries the heaviest portion of traffic headed eastward from Central California. From the flat valley floor it climbs for 100 miles to a summit of 7,135 feet near Norden, 9 miles west of Truckee, then drops about 1,300 feet in 8 miles to the junction with State 89, which leads to Tahoe. Grades are regarded as a good test for a car-house-trailer combine. The road is occasionally blocked with heavy snows, but enormous plows keep the pass open through the winter. Numerous resorts line the route or lie at the end of short stub roads. In winter, the route is a skier's paradise.

Echo Summit Route, U. S. 50

Next most heavily traveled of the trans-Sierra routes, the Echo road draws tourists headed for the southern end of Lake Tahoe, Echo Lake, Strawberry, and the many cabins and resorts along the route. Although part of it is covered with snow each winter, the road is kept open for winter sports enthusiasts by great snow plows. From the valley floor, it climbs for 90 miles to Echo Summit, 7,400 feet. It then drops about 1,200 feet in 10 miles to Lake Tahoe. The grades are considered a good pull for a car with a house trailer. Truck towing for trailers is available along the steeper grades.

Carson Pass Route, State Highway 88

This old route has been in use since 1843-44 when it was first explored by scout Kit Carson, who guided the party of Gen. Charles C. Fremont through the pass. It was from the summit of a nearby peak that Lake Tahoe was first sighted by Fremont. Today's 2-lane road is curving and heavily traveled. The pass, 63 miles from Jackson, is closed through the winter because of snow. Summit is 8,600 feet. Many resorts are located along the route or close to it. Most popular area is Silver Lake. Road open as far as Peddler Hill, a ski development, in winter. Requires powerful vehicle for trailers.

Steepest grade: 15 per cent.

Ebbetts Pass, State Highway 4

Another lesser traveled, 2-lane route over the Sierra, Ebbetts Pass has nevertheless been in use off and on since the 1850's. It was originally operated as a toll road to the silver mines of Nevada and then abandoned for many years. It was reopened about 1900 and the first automobile to cross it negotiated it in 1910. The highway is closed beyond Dorrington during the winter. The pass itself is blocked with snow for several months. Summit at 8,730 feet is about 40 miles east of Dorrington. Grades require heavy pulling power for house trailers.

Steepest grade: 15 per cent.

Sonora Pass Road, State Highway 108

A well graded and heavily traveled road as far as the Dardanelles, this highway narrows down at that point to a slim road that winds and clambers over the crest and down to the Walker River headwaters. Summit of this pass, 9,624 feet, is reached 55 miles east of Sonora. The road is kept open as far as Strawberry Lake in winter to provide access to the excellent ski resorts that line its path from Long Barn eastward. The pass is a popular take-off point for pack trips into wilderness areas. Not a recommended trailer route east of Kennedy Meadow—too narrow, steep, winding.

Steepest grade: 20 per cent.

Tioga Pass Road, State Highway 120

The Tioga Road across Yosemite National Park is the highest automobile pass in the Pacific Coast states—9,941 feet where it crosses the spine of the Sierra Nevada. This roadway offers some of the most spectacular scenery on any highway in the Sierra, typical of the terrain otherwise visible only to the trail traveler. The road climbs to 6,000 feet above the floor of Yosemite Valley, reaching its summit 65 miles from the Crane Flat checking station. It then drops 3,000 feet in 13 miles down Leevining Canyon, running along a path blasted from precipitous cliffs. As might be expected, higher sections of the highway are closed by snow pack for most of the year. The road is regarded as a tough one for the trailerite. The Park Service contends that certain portions of the road are too tortuous for trailers and should not be attempted.

Steepest grade: 15 per cent.

Walker Pass Road, State Highway 178

This easy-going crossing of the Sierra provides access to the spectacular scenery of the Kern River and links the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley to the Owens Valley east of the Sierra. The road follows the South Fork of the Kern River, through steep-walled gorges, and climbs the Walker Pass, reaching the summit of 5,248 feet about 75 miles east of Bakersfield. The road drops easily from the summit to Freeman Jct. (2,400 ft.) where it joins U. S. 395, the north-south trunk highway that skirts the steep eastern side of the Sierra. It is interesting to note that the passes at both extremes of the Sierra are together the lowest of the eight trans-Sierra crossings. The summit at Walker Pass is 30 feet higher than the summit of Beckwourth Pass on the Feather River route that crosses the northern tip of the mountain mass.

WEATHER

The weather of the Sierra Nevada divides itself conveniently into a snowy and dry season—an arrangement that coincides happily with the recreational needs of Westerners.

Easterners are often surprised by the rainless summers in the Sierra. They find it hard to believe that they can camp out without taking the standard precautions against rain that they learned back home. Of course, there are unusual days. Rain

does occasionally fall in summer, often accompanied by a brief display of lightning, but the storm passes swiftly. Summer storms usually come in the afternoon, often following a deceptively sunny morning. Occasionally the thunderstorms are quite violent in the higher elevations; hikers and climbers stay off summits and ridges, where lightning may strike, until the storm passes.

The dry summers that please the camper and cabin dweller give way to crisp, snowy winters that delight the skier. Rains start in November, often falling as snow at higher elevations. Heaviest snowfall occurs in January; and because temperatures usually are not warm enough to melt the snow, the pack accumulates, reaching its greatest depth about March 21. The snowpack is likely to hold until May or June, in some areas as late as July; and in sheltered places, it may remain all year.

The rapid melt starts in May. Within 60 days, the immense snowpack has run down the streams, through the hydroelectric turbines, into irrigation ditches or storage reservoirs for municipal drinking water, or has run off to sea.

Snow falls on the Sierra all the way from the 2,000-foot level to the highest summits, but the heaviest fall comes between 3,000 and 6,000 feet, increasing as the elevation rises. Above this band, the snowfall tapers off for about 3,000 feet, then increases again, reaching a second crest at 14,000 feet. Above 6,000 feet, the lighter snowfall is compensated for by a heavier snowpack, because colder temperatures at the higher altitude preserve the snow longer than at lower levels.

Snowfall on the eastern slope is less than on the western, but temperatures are generally lower on the east side and the snowpack often lasts quite late in some areas. Skiable snowfields on Mammoth Mountain may remain as late as August.

During winters of heavy snow, avalanches may occur in isolated areas where the pitch of the mountain slopes encourages slippage. Almost any High Sierra canyon will show avalanche tracks. Within recent years, slides in Upper Echo Lake have toppled trees and pitched summer cabins into the lake.

Occasionally, heavy snowfall blocks the trans-Sierra highways or the trains that travel through miles of snowshed, defying the gigantic plows that keep the passes open. Once in a while, a January rainstorm starts the run-off prematurely, and sections in the lower end of the San Joaquin Valley become flooded for a few days.

Temperatures in January in the Sierra may run just above freezing during the warmest part of the day to 15 or 20 degrees at sunrise. In July, the day may average 65 degrees, with a low of 40 when it is time to crawl out of the sleeping bag. As a matter of fact, night temperatures in summer are often colder than many people anticipate, and some campers suffer on their first trip to the Sierra by taking only the sleeping equipment that kept them warm in lowland forests. Frosts are not unknown in July or August. Summer heat above 85 degrees is unlikely; winter cold below -30 rare.

By camping in grassy meadows near streams people get colder than they need to at night. Cold air flows down like water, following the stream canyons. Forested benches back from streams are usually many degrees warmer—for instance, a camp on a bench above a canyon at 10,500 feet may be 15 degrees warmer than a camp in the grass at Tuolumne Meadows.

The eastern side is much drier than the western slope. So little rain crosses the divide that no major river rises on the eastern flank and no eastward running stream reaches the ocean.

CAR CAMPING

Camping is permitted in the 8 national forests in the Sierra, in Yosemite National Park, Kings Canyon and Sequoia National Parks, and in four state parks—Calaveras Big Trees State Park near Angels Camp, Donner Memorial State Park west of Truckee, and Tahoe and D. L. Bliss state parks at Lake Tahoe. In addition, there are many privately owned campgrounds around the major recreation areas.

Improved campsites are situated near rivers and streams, on the shores of accessible lakes, and in popular recreation areas. Some trail camps are maintained in the back country, notably the Yosemite High Camps.

Campsites are shown by symbol on the maps in this book. For a detailed list of campsites in the Sierra Nevada, see the *Sunset Western Campsite Directory.*

Camping season in the Sierra Nevada generally extends from June to September. Campgrounds at the higher elevations may open later and close earlier depending on weather and road conditions. Nights are cold throughout the summer and warm sleeping equipment is a necessity.

There is usually no camping fee in the national forests. A nominal fee is charged for camping in the state parks. The national parks charge no fee for use of the campgrounds, but it is necessary to purchase a permit to take an automobile or trailer into the park.

Length of stay is limited in some intensively used areas where there is a heavy demand for campsites. Usual limitation is thirty days in any one season. In some extremely popular areas, camping may be limited to a shorter period.

Firewood is a problem. Generally, it can be purchased at stores or resorts in or near campgrounds. You can go out and gather your own firewood *provided* you take only branches that have already fallen on the ground. Take along a serviceable axe and a saw (heavier than a carpenter's hand saw). At heavily used camps, firewood is scarce unless you buy it or bring it with you.

Wild animals

Rangers warn people, for their own good, not to feed bears and deer. Most bears have been moved away from areas around campgrounds to protect overly friendly people. Hang food from trees so that it is out of reach of animals. Seal packaged foods tightly in glass or metal containers to protect from squirrels and field mice that can nibble their way into a cardboard box in jig time.

Rattlesnakes are found in the foothill areas but are seldom encountered at altitudes above 8,000 feet.

Fire hazard

One fourth of all fires in the national forests are started by careless smokers—chiefly tourists, campers, fishermen, hunters, and prospectors. One tenth are started by careless campers who build their campfires too large or leave them without being positive that all sparks are out.

A campfire permit is required for any fire, including campfires at regular Forest Service campgrounds, and including gasoline stoves, even if inside a trailer. Keep your campfire small and build it in a safe place. Be sure that every ember is dead before you leave. At regular camp and picnic areas, build fires only at designated places. When putting out fires in prepared fireplaces, be careful not to pour water directly on the hot rocks or fire brick—it cracks them. Carry a shovel, axe, and water bucket in your car. Any physically fit man may face the possibility of being pressed into service as a fire fighter. Don't smoke when walking or riding in the forest, and be sure your match, cigarette, cigar, or pipe heel is out before you discard it.

General rules

1. Leave a clean, neat camp—just as you'd like to find it. Burn combustible trash. A group of mountaineers recently tallied the items they picked up at a lakeside camping area. Of 8,461 pieces collected, 7,677 were combustible. Don't try to burn wet garbage—it seldom burns up and leaves a mess for the next camper. Put it in garbage pit or can, or bury it.

2. When in recreation areas, keep your car on the roads and parking areas.

3. If you plan to go into back country, take along a good compass and let some-

one know where you are going and when you expect to be back. Each year forest officers spend hundreds of man-days searching for lost persons and rescuing others injured in isolated areas. Most of those who become lost stray off the posted forest roads and trails or enter undeveloped areas without guides or proper maps. Injuries and deaths in many instances result from inexperience in coping with woods hazards and from lack of proper equipment. Stay on "signed" forest roads and trails unless you know how to take care of yourself in the isolated places.

4. Be cautious about drinking water from streams. Clear-looking water may be dangerous.

5. When camping away from improved areas, bury refuse that cannot be burned at least 100 feet from running water.

6. Trees, shrubs, and flowers make the area attractive—don't cut or deface trees, and leave flowers for others to enjoy.

7. Don't pollute ground or water. Fish and clothes should not be cleaned in lakes or streams.

8. Use of firearms is prohibited in national parks and state parks. Hunting is permitted in season in national forests.

9. State fish and game laws must be observed at all times.

10. Dogs and cats are not permitted in state parks. They are permitted in national forests and national parks, but only under definite restrictions.

Disposal of cans and bottles

Take cans out of the mountains. Private and organized parties of back-packers, burro-beaters and mule packers have demonstrated that it is easy to rinse cans out, flatten them to conserve space, and pack them back. Burying is not as satisfactory; if pits are dug in a meadow, the sod replaced over the cans will dry out and the grass turn brown unless the grass is watered, and plenty of soil put under the roots. Burying slows the rusting process of cans, and the lingering food odor is an invitation to marauding bears, badgers, and other animals. Cans left on the ground to rust will last from four to six years.

If you cannot pack the cans out of the mountains, burn them and drop into rock crevices. Burning cans removes labels, most of which are water resistant and therefore provide long lasting protection for the cans. More important, it destroys the thin coats of tin and lacquer which protect the cans from the rusting action of air and water. Burned cans break along creases in one season; unburned cans remain firm for several years. After burning, cans should be flattened and dropped among crevices of rock slides.

Smash bottles and jars into a deep, narrow hole. Fill with earth, tamp firmly, smooth and cover with duff. Better yet, especially in heavily used areas, pack them out intact or hide them permanently (glass lasts forever).

FISHING

At least four facts are certain about fishing conditions in the Sierra Nevada.

In the first place, there are more trout in the lakes and streams than most fishermen realize or believe. Looking beneath a lake's surface on a calm day usually reveals an astounding trout population. Few permanent waters ever really become fished out—the innocent, freshly planted fish are caught in short order but the wild, naturally spawned fish just become wilder. Fishing is just as good or better in most parts of the Sierra than it was 20 years ago, because many of these areas were originally barren of trout until man planted them above impassable falls.

Secondly, there are some barren waters that never will support trout. They are too small, too shallow, too cold, too low in food, or may lack correct conditions for spawning. The State Department of Fish and Game tries to make up the deficiency in some areas by a program of stocking streams and lakes. Catchable-size trout are introduced into waters during fishing season on both east and west sides of the Sierra.

Third incontestible fact is that the farther you get away from roads and resorts the better you will find the fishing for wild trout. Angling for planted fish is better by the roads. The pressure on some easily reached streams and lakes is so overwhelming that all but the wisest trout are soon caught out—the put-and-take fish go fast. But if you backpack a half-day's hike away from the road's end, your chances improve for filling your creel. The average fisherman will not hike that far, fish, and return to his car in one day. So a half-day's hike often takes you to the almost virgin country fished only by horsemen and backpackers.

Finally, whenever a certain fishing spot becomes known as a bottomless reservoir of fish, it soon loses its attraction if it is a wild lake. Fishermen stampede to it and take out everything but the very small trout and the few old-timers who have been there since the Gold Rush. But in put-and-take waters, more trout are now usually poured in to compensate for the loss.

Game fish in the Sierra are all members of the trout-salmon family. King of the group is the golden trout, which is native to the upper Kern River and is now found in tributary waters of the Kern, Kings, and San Joaquin rivers, usually at high altitudes. It has been planted on the east side of the Sierra in lakes above Bishop and in Cottonwood Lakes and Cottonwood Creek and has also been planted, with only fair results, in the upper Rubicon River in Desolation Valley. Golden trout have crossed with rainbows in some waters. However, the state of California is now planting pure goldens in many lakes in isolated areas. Pure golden trout can be found in many Sierra waters: Rose and Desolation lakes in the Sierra National Forest, State and Palisades lakes in Kings Canyon National Park, and in Hitchcock and Crabtree lakes and Rock Creek in Sequoia National Park, to name a few.

The cutthroat is the native trout on the eastern slope. He survives best in the Walker and Carson river drainages. McCloud River rainbow is native to the western side. The Kern River rainbow—*Salmo gilberti*—can be found only in the Kern River itself. The imported eastern brook trout is now found in many Sierra lakes—large and small—and in the streams tributary to those lakes. They have taken over much water which was formerly golden trout territory. The European brook trout, also called the brown or Loch Leven, is a sporty fish and is found in lakes and streams at lower elevations. The large lake trout, or Mackinaw, lives in Lake Tahoe. The Rocky Mountain whitefish, a close relative of the trout, is found in the Carson, Walker, and Truckee rivers.

The maps in this book show you the lakes and streams within range of the highways and trails. Try the ones that are within your touring range. For specific recommendations, follow your fishcaster and sports page closely, because conditions change from day to day in the Sierra. Local forest rangers, game wardens, resort owners, and sporting goods store salesmen can and will gladly assist you and offer current information on fishing conditions in any given locality. You may also pick up some invaluable—though dated—leads by reading the two books by Charles McDermand, *Yosemite and Kings Canyon Trout* and *Waters of the Golden Trout Country*. You can also find out from the state if a certain stream that attracts you has been stocked. Get in touch with the Fish and Game Department in Sacramento. This office does not publish a summary of its stocking activities, but it can tell you if a specific stream or lake has been stocked recently and with what species of fish.

The trout season in the Sierra extends from the end of May to the end of October in the following counties: Alpine, El Dorado (except Lake Tahoe), Placer (except Lake Tahoe), Nevada (except Donner Lake and Boca Reservoir), Sierra, Plumas (except Bucks and Butt lakes). The season in the remainder of the Sierra, including the lakes excepted above, extends from the end of April to the end of October. There are exceptions

to the general seasons, and a list of waters that are closed to fishing is included in the *Digest of Angling Regulations* that is published yearly by the Department of Fish and Game. There is no charge for the booklet, and it is available at any sporting goods store in early March.

Fishing is possible in the foothills and lower Sierra earlier in the season than in the higher country. Experts recommend the lakes and streams on the east side as particularly favorable for May fishing. Late-season fishing is favored by canny fishermen who have found that the crowds have vanished from the Sierra by the first of September. If you can get away then, or even in October, you are likely to find that you have the water to yourself and that the fish are willing and hungry.

HUNTING

Deer are the principal game animal of the Sierra. California has the largest estimated deer herd of any Western state—more than 1 million Columbian blacktail and mule deer.

The northwestern section of the Sierra is largely blacktail country, although some of the eastern sides of the northern counties have considerable mule deer. From Amador County south to Walker Pass, the high country is predominantly mule deer range. However, blacktails range through the lower altitudes—the foothills—of the western slope. The map of deer population shows how thoroughly they penetrate the Sierra Nevada.

Naturally, hunting is prohibited within national parks, monuments, and game refuges. These closed areas are posted locally. Deer tags are required ($1.00) in addition to a California hunting license. The season in the Sierra runs roughly from mid-September through most of October. A mule deer to be legal must be a forked horn at least.

Hunting is usually excellent the first few days of the season—then the deer become wary and hard to locate. The last few days of the season are also good, because the first fall storms often drive some of the bigger bucks down to lower altitudes.

Most of the packers listed on page 39 specialize in deer hunting. Choose the area you wish to hunt, write to the packer serving that area—he will take you to the deer. Because of demand, it is hard to get pack horses the opening weekend, but they are plentiful the second weekend and throughout the season.

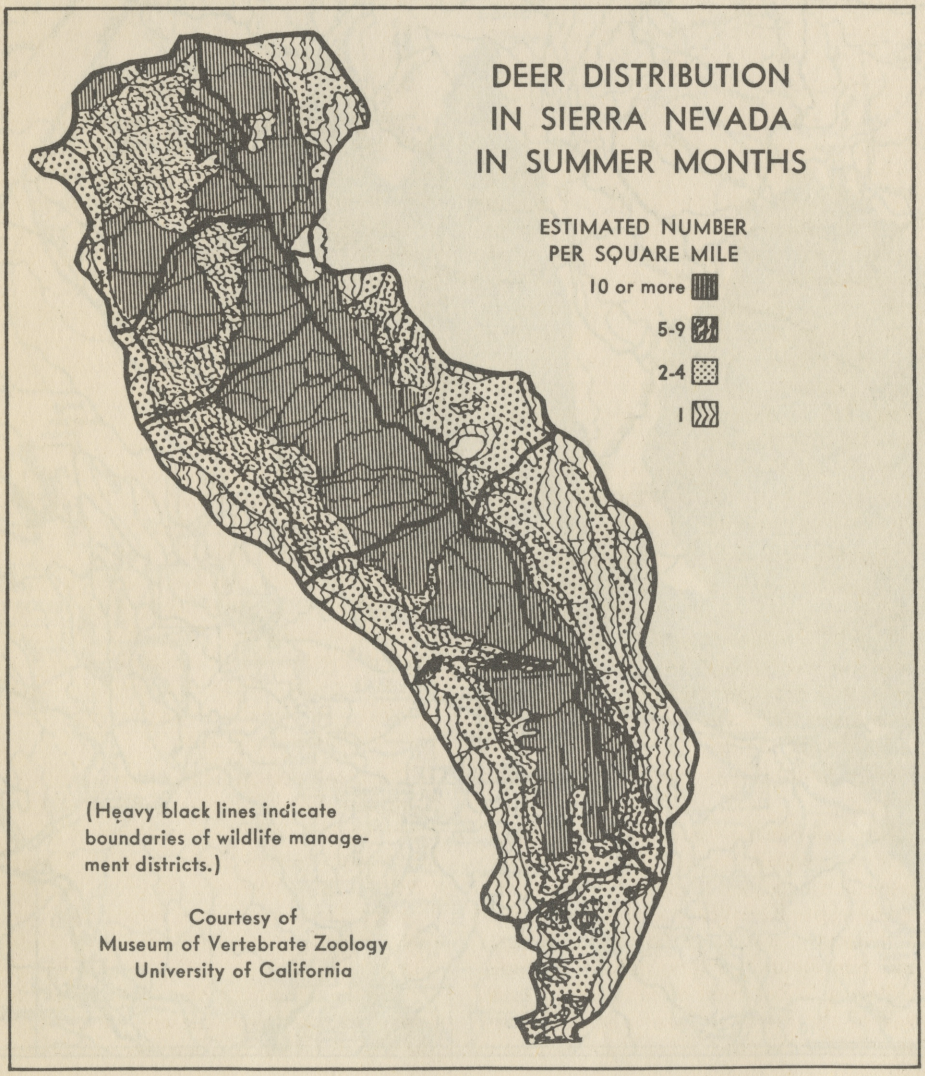
Black bear are hunted in some sections of the Sierra. The season dates vary—usually late-September to mid-January. They are scattered thinly through the mountains in forested areas between 6,000 and 8,000 feet. Usually hunted with dogs. Packers will take hunters to bear country.

Bounty game—mountain lion, bobcat, and coyote—are also hunted in the Sierra, principally by professionals. A few Sierra bighorn sheep range through the high country. They are completely protected by law.

Mountain and Valley quail are the principal game birds. Mountain quail live high in the pine country in early autumn, then migrate down to the lower edge of the pines in early winter. Band-tailed pigeons are also taken in the pine zone.

Of course there is dove shooting in the foothills in the fall. Sagehen and chukar partridge are hunted for brief seasons (2 days for sagehen) on the eastern side of the Sierra. The chukar, recently introduced, is spreading and increasing in arid foothills, hence may soon be opened to a longer season.

Duck and goose shooting is good around the lakes and reservoirs on both sides of the Sierra. Seasons are set by federal regulation each year. A federal migratory waterfowl stamp ($2.00 at any post office) is required in addition to the state hunting license.

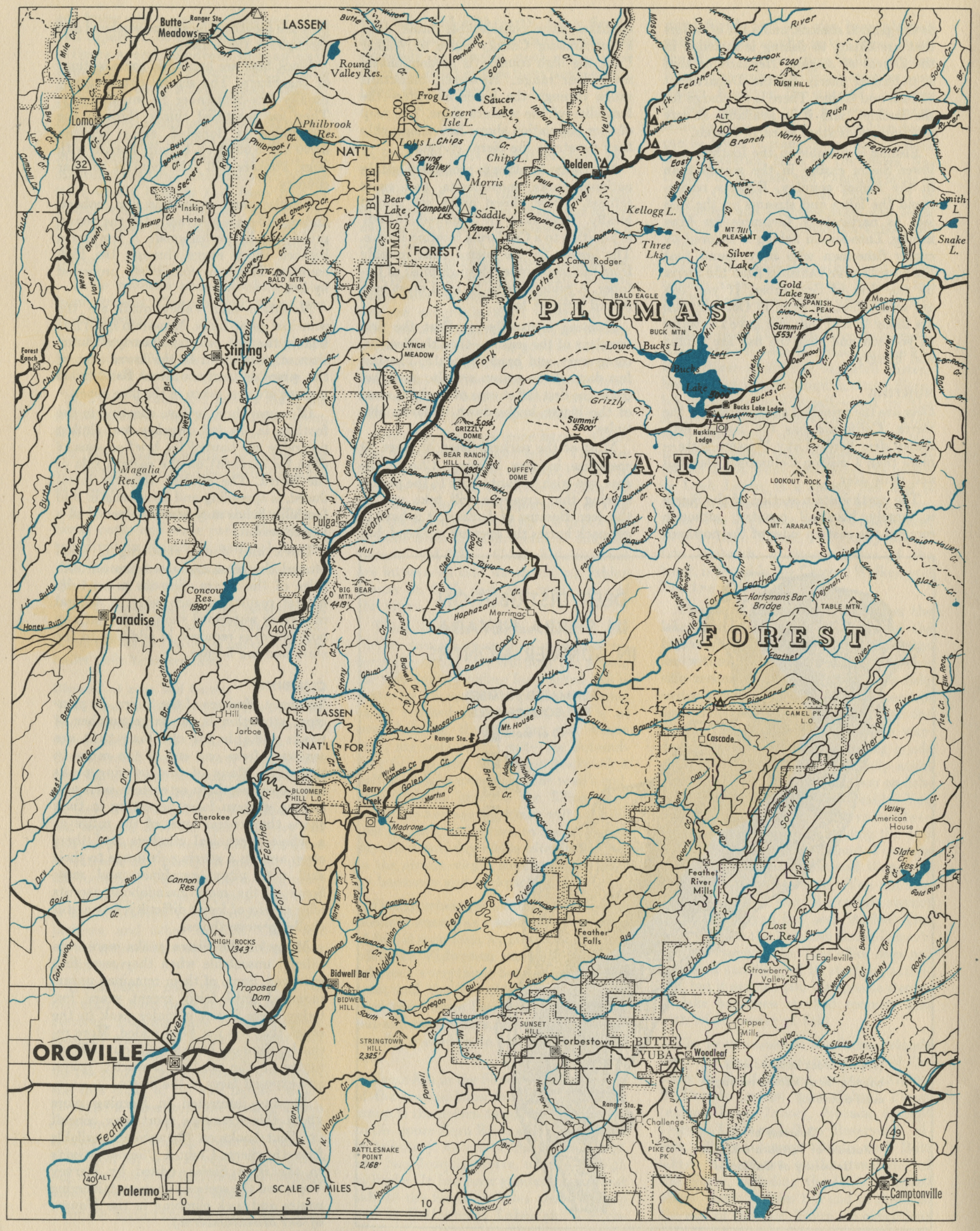


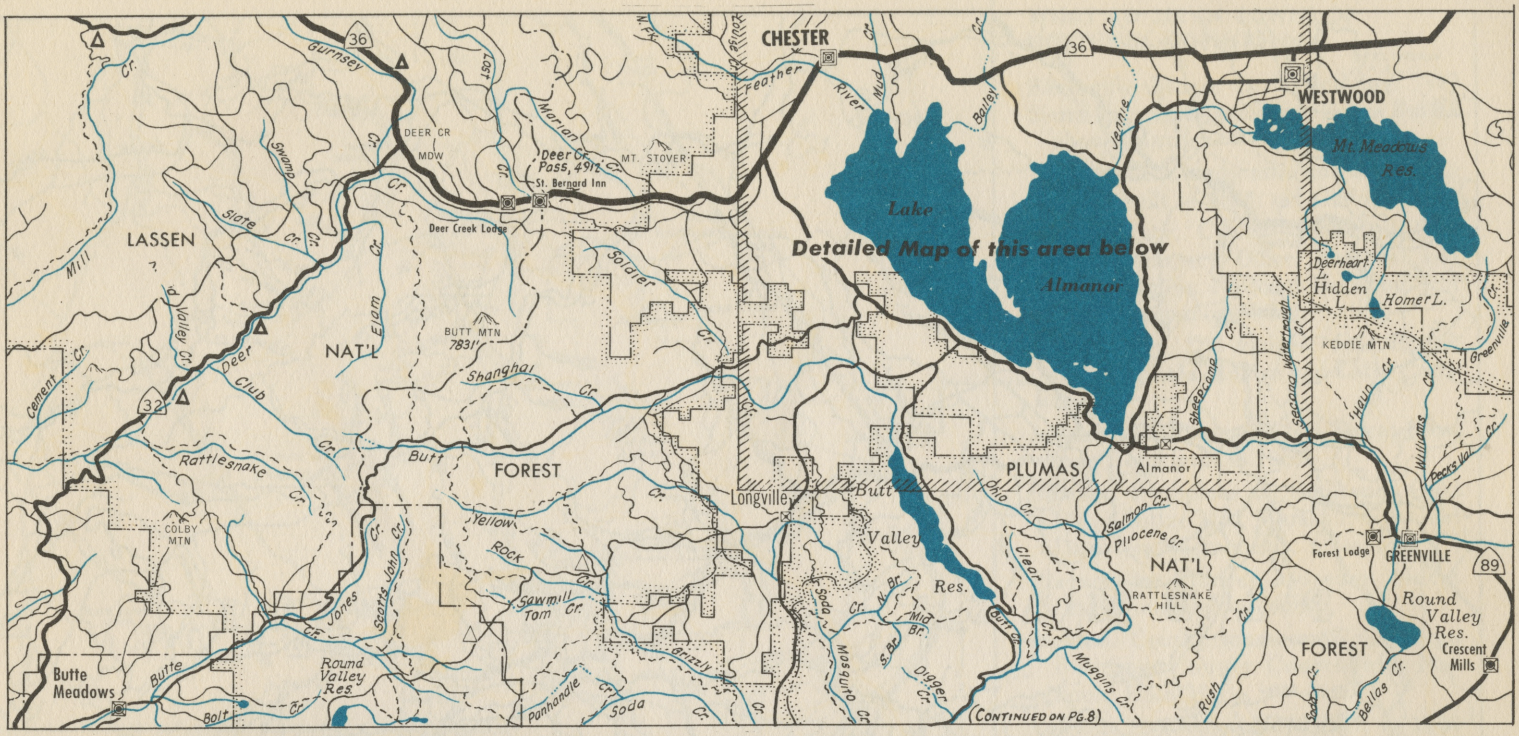
CLIMBING

To many admirers of the Sierra, its principal attraction is the large number of peaks suitable for climbing that are scattered from one end of the range to the other. Many of the towering peaks have sheer northern or eastern sides and sloping western faces, repeating in their shape the general form of the range as a whole. Technical climbers find these steep ascents a stirring challenge to their skill with piton, carabiner, and rope. Some of the more roundabout ascents offer climbs of lesser difficulty, but a stiff challenge nevertheless.

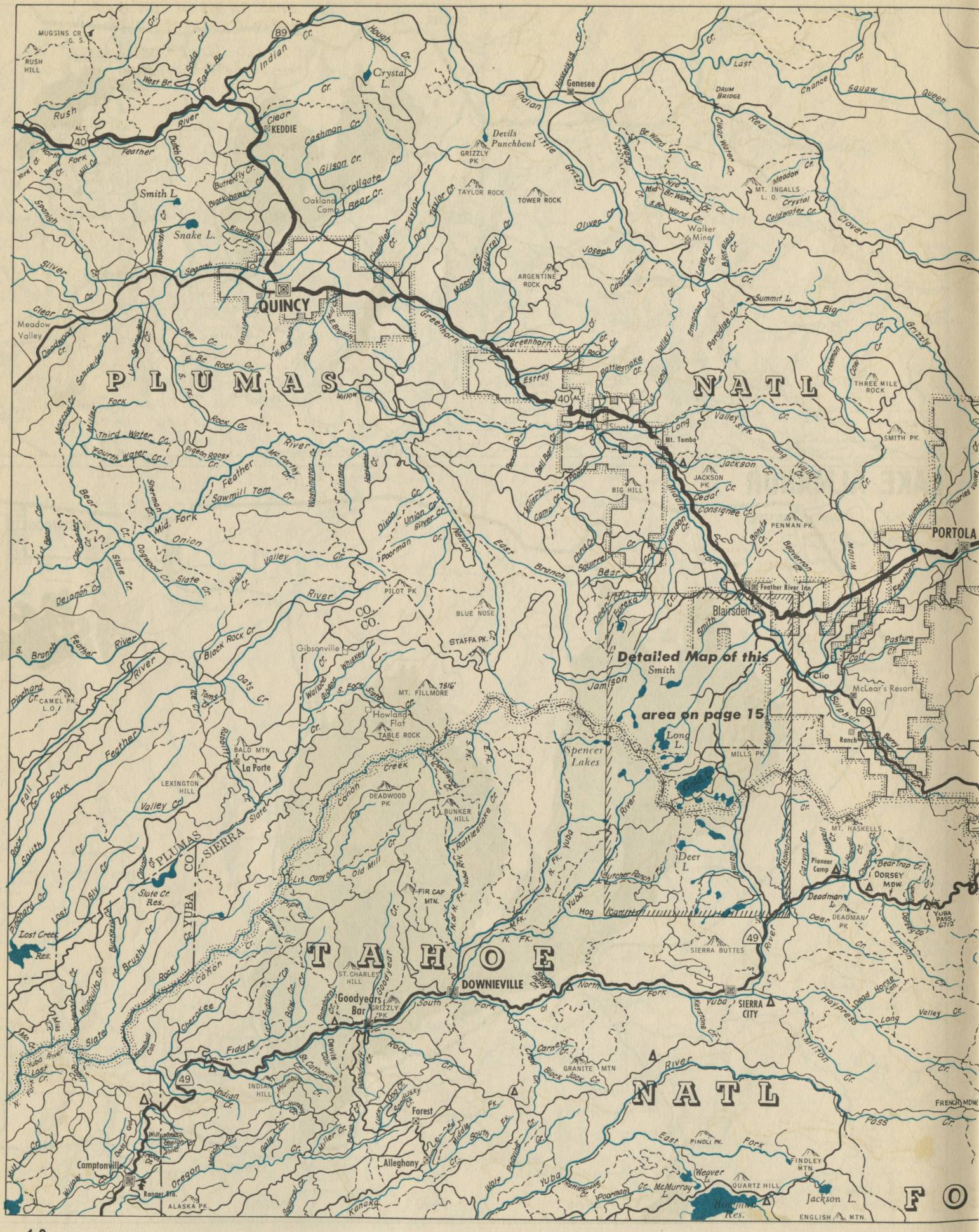
Many of the Sierra peaks were considered unscalable when they were first surveyed. Some of them remained unsurmounted until fairly recent years, but today there is not a major peak in the range that has not been scaled. More recently, climbers have sought out difficult routes up the needles, pinnacles, spires, and exposed faces in the Sierra.

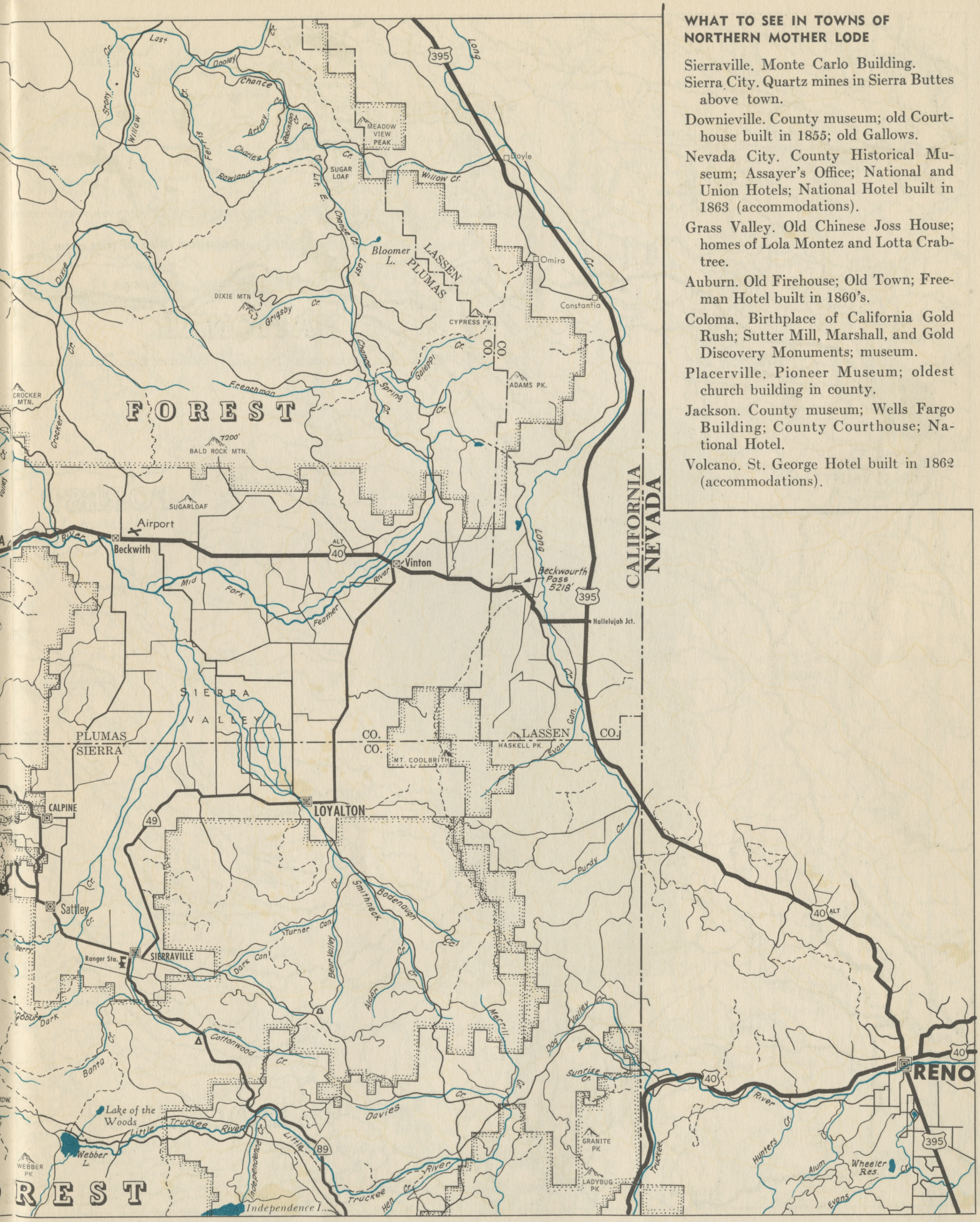
Persons interested in learning more about this strenuous sport may consult excellent books on the subject available from the Sierra Club: *A Climber's Guide to the High Sierra,* edited by Hervey Voge, and the sections on mountaineering routes and rock climbing in the *Manual of Ski Mountaineering.*


Butte Meadows
Ranger Sta.
LASSEN
Round Valley Res.
Frog L.
Saucer Lake
Green Isle L.
Philbrook Res.
NAT'L
Lomo
Lotts L.
Chips L.
Spring Valley L.
Morris L.
Bear Lake
Campbell Lks.
Saddle L.
Stony L.
BUTTE
PLUMAS
FOREST
Belden
Kellogg L.
Three Lks.
Silver Lake
Camp Rodger
MT. 7111' PLEASANT
Smith L.
Snake L.
Gold Lake
SPANISH PEAK
Meadow Valley
Summit 5531'
BALD EAGLE
BUCK MTN.
Lower Bucks L.
Bucks Lake
Bucks Lake Lodge
Haskins Lodge
Haskins
Grizzly
Summit 5800'
PLUMAS
NAT'L
FOREST
LYNCH MEADOW
Stirling City
Forest Ranch
Magalia Res.
Pulga
BEAR RANCH HILL L.O. 4903'
DUFFEY DOME
LOOKOUT ROCK
MT. ARARAT
Concow Res. 1980'
BIG BEAR MTN. 4419'
Paradise
Honey Run
Merrimac
Hartsmans Bar Bridge
TABLE MTN.
Yankee Hill
Jarboe
LASSEN NAT'L FOR
Ranger Sta.
Cascade
CAMEL PK L.O.
BLOOMER HILL L.O.
Berry Creek
Cherokee
Cannon Res.
HIGH ROCKS 1343'
Proposed Dam
Bidwell Bar
NORTH BIDWELL HILL
Feather Falls
Feather River Mills
Valley American House
Slate Cr. Res.
Lost Cr. Res.
Eggleville
Strawberry Valley
Clipper Mills
Forbestown
BUTTE
YUBA
Woodleaf
SUNSET HILL
STRINGTOWN HILL 2325'
OROVILLE
Challenge
PIKE CO PK
RATTLESNAKE POINT 2168'
Palermo
Camptonville
SCALE OF MILES
0
5
10



LAKE ALMANOR


PLUMAS NATL
TAHOE NATL
FO
QUINCY
KEDDIE
PORTOLA
DOWNIEVILLE
SIERRA CITY
Blairsden
Clio
Camptonville
Goodyears Bar
La Porte
Gibsonville
Howland Flat
Alleghany
Detailed Map of this area on page 15
Smith L.
Snake L.
Crystal L.
Genesee
Oakland Camp
Walker Mine
Mt. Tomba
Mt. Ingalls
Spencer Lakes
Long L.
Deer L.
Jackson L.
Weaver L.
McMurray L.
Hornswell Res.
Slate Cr. Res.
Lost Creek Res.
Sloat
Summit L.
Meadow Valley
Clear Cr.
Deadwood Cr.
Spanish Cr.
Silver Cr.
Indian Cr.
Rush Creek
Feather River
North Fork Feather River
Middle Fork Feather River
South Fork Feather River
Yuba River
North Yuba
South Yuba
Middle Yuba
Oroville
Marysville
Nevada City
Grass Valley
Truckee
Reno
Sacramento
Lake Tahoe
Donner Pass
Yuba Pass
Bear Trap Cr.
Dorsey Mdw.
Deadman Pk.
Deadman L.
Pioneer Camp
Mt. Haskells
Mills Pk.
Smith Pk.
Penman Pk.
Jackson Pk.
Big Hill
Three Mile Rock
Taylor Rock
Tower Rock
Grizzly Pk.
Devils Punchbowl
Argentine Rock
Staffa Pk.
Blue Nose
Pilot Pk.
Mt. Fillmore 7816'
Table Rock
Bald Mtn.
Lexington Hill
Deadwood Pk.
Bunker Hill
Fir Cap Mtn.
St. Charles Hill
Grizzly Pk.
Granite Mtn.
Indian Hill
Alaska Pk.
Pinoli Pk.
Findley Mtn.
Quartz Hill
English Mtn.
Camel Pk. L.O.
Sierra Buttes
Feather River Inn
McLear's Resort
Ranger Sta.
Forest
Rush Hill
Mugsins Cr. G.S.
Drum Bridge
Last Chance
Squaw Queen
Red Clover
Meadow Valley
Deer Cr.
Rock Cr.
Willow Cr.
Estray
Greenhorn
Massie Cr.
Squirrel Cr.
Cascade Cr.
Joseph Cr.
Oliver Cr.
Taylor Cr.
Day Taylor Cr.
Gilson Cr.
Tailgate
Bear Cr.
Cashman Cr.
Butterfly Cr.
Blackhawk Cr.
Dutch Cr.
Hough Cr.
Indian Cr.
Soda Cr.
East Br.
West Br.
Clear Cr.
Third Water Cr.
Fourth Water Cr.
Pigeon Roost Cr.
Sawmill Tom Cr.
Sherman Cr.
Washington Cr.
Whitlock Cr.
Dixon Cr.
Union Cr.
Silver Cr.
Poorman Cr.
Nelson Cr.
Dogwood Cr.
Slate Cr.
Fish Cr.
Onion Valley Cr.
Delanoh Cr.
Block Rock Cr.
Whiskey Cr.
Oats Cr.
Tom's Cr.
Pinchard Cr.
Fall Cr.
Rock Cr.
South Fork Cr.
Sly Cr.
Lost Cr.
Buckeye Cr.
Brush Cr.
Mosquito Cr.
Wiss Cr.
Cherokee Cr.
Fiddle Cr.
Bow Cr.
Rattlesnake Cr.
Old Mill Cr.
Lit. Canyon
Pipe Cr.
Canon Cr.
Goodyear Cr.
Rubicon Cr.
Devils Cañon
St. Catherine Cr.
Woodruff Cr.
Sandusky Cr.
Humbug Cr.
Indian Cr.
Willow Cr.
Oregon Cr.
Wilson Cr.
Gale Cr.
Miller Cr.
Wolf Cr.
Kanaka Cr.
Squirrel Cr.
Poorman Cr.
Wolf Pen Cr.
Middle Fk.
South Fk.
North Fk.
Carnes Cr.
Black Rock Cr.
Kanaka Cr.
Kanaka Peak
Butcher Ranch
Hog Canyon
Deer Cr.
Howell Cr.
Garvin Cr.
Lincoln Cr.
Dead Horse Can.
Hay Press Cr.
Long Valley Cr.
Milton Cr.
Keystone Cr.
Yuba Pass Cr.
French Mdw.
Pass Cr.
Lincoln Cr.
Dark Cr.
Lost Cr.
Yuba River
Middle Yuba River
North Yuba River
South Yuba River
Feather River
Middle Fork Feather River
North Fork Feather River
South Fork Feather River
Plumas Co.
Sierra Co.
Yuba Co.
Co.
Co.



WHAT TO SEE IN TOWNS OF NORTHERN MOTHER LODE

Sierraville. Monte Carlo Building.

Sierra City. Quartz mines in Sierra Buttes above town.

Downieville. County museum; old Courthouse built in 1855; old Gallows.

Nevada City. County Historical Museum; Assayer's Office; National and Union Hotels; National Hotel built in 1863 (accommodations).

Grass Valley. Old Chinese Joss House; homes of Lola Montez and Lotta Crabtree.

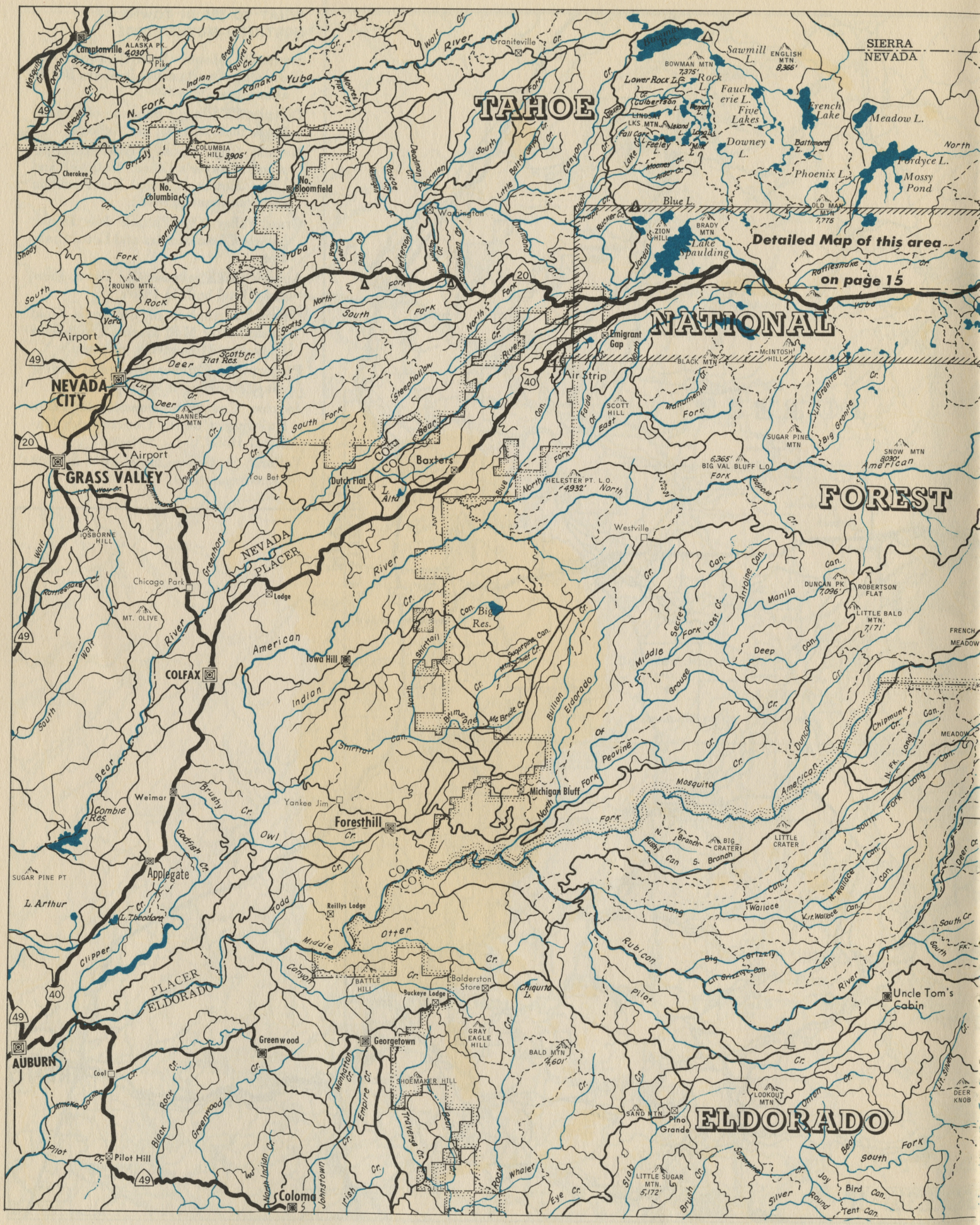
Auburn. Old Firehouse; Old Town; Freeman Hotel built in 1860's.

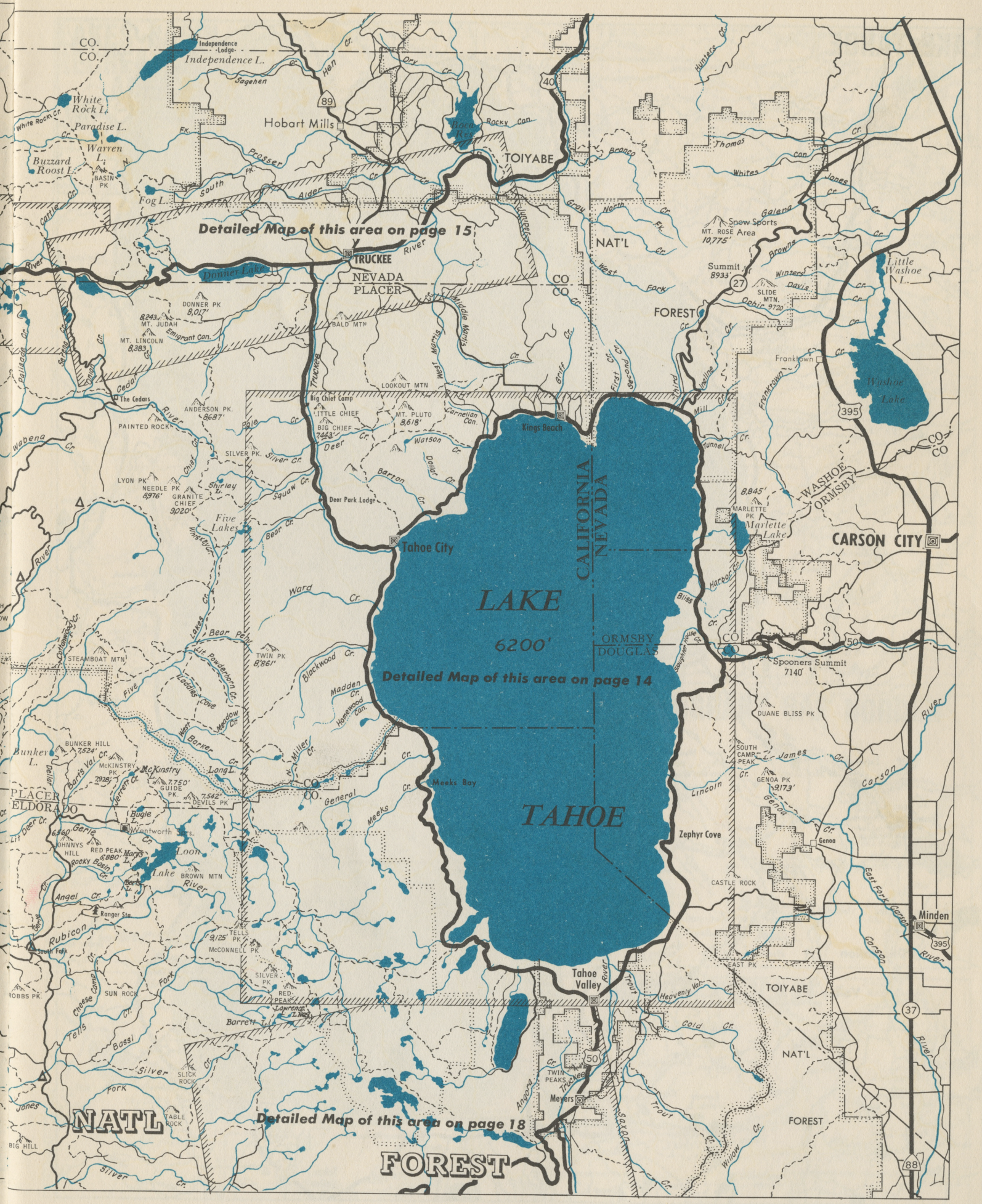
Coloma. Birthplace of California Gold Rush; Sutter Mill, Marshall, and Gold Discovery Monuments; museum.

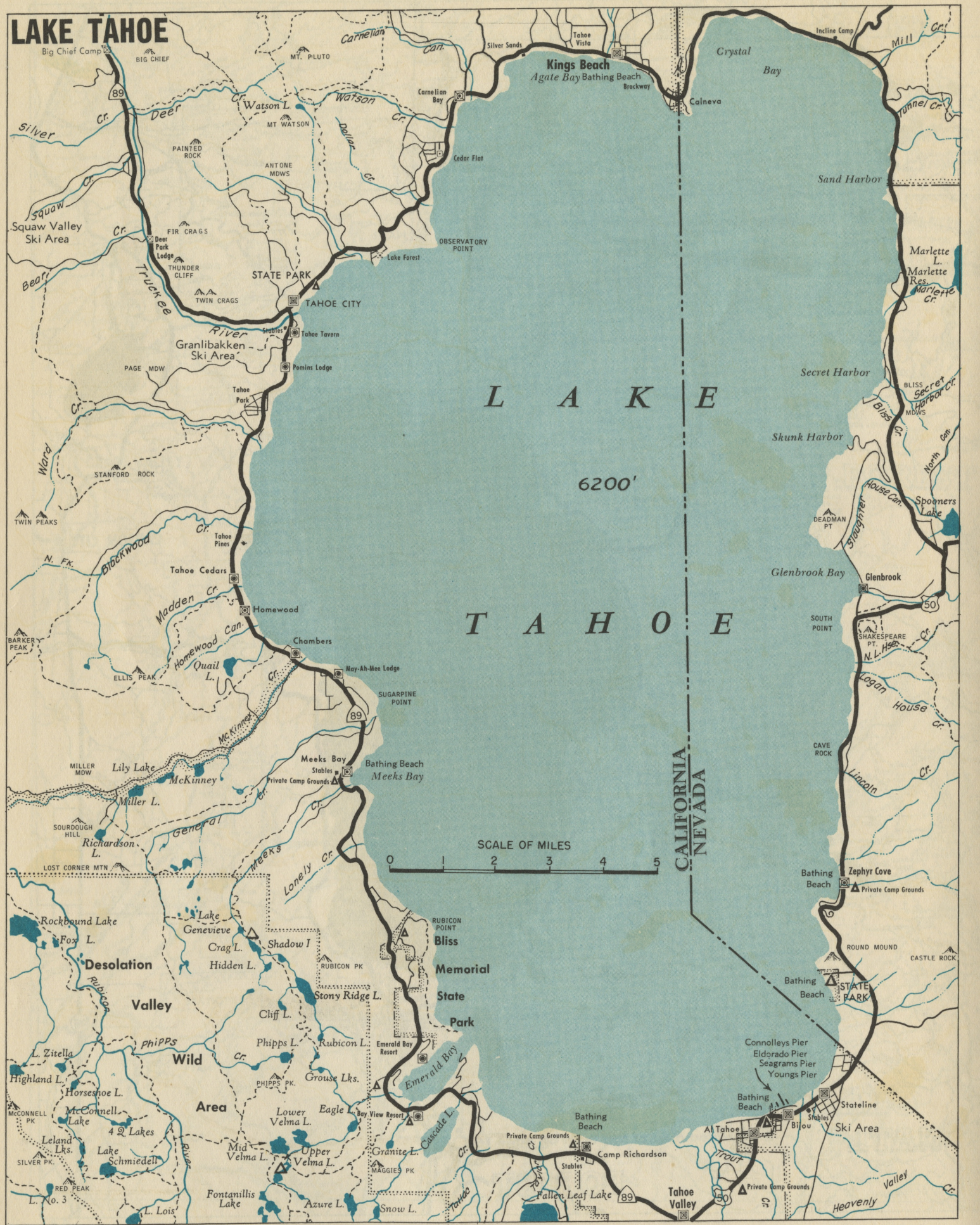
Placerville. Pioneer Museum; oldest church building in county.

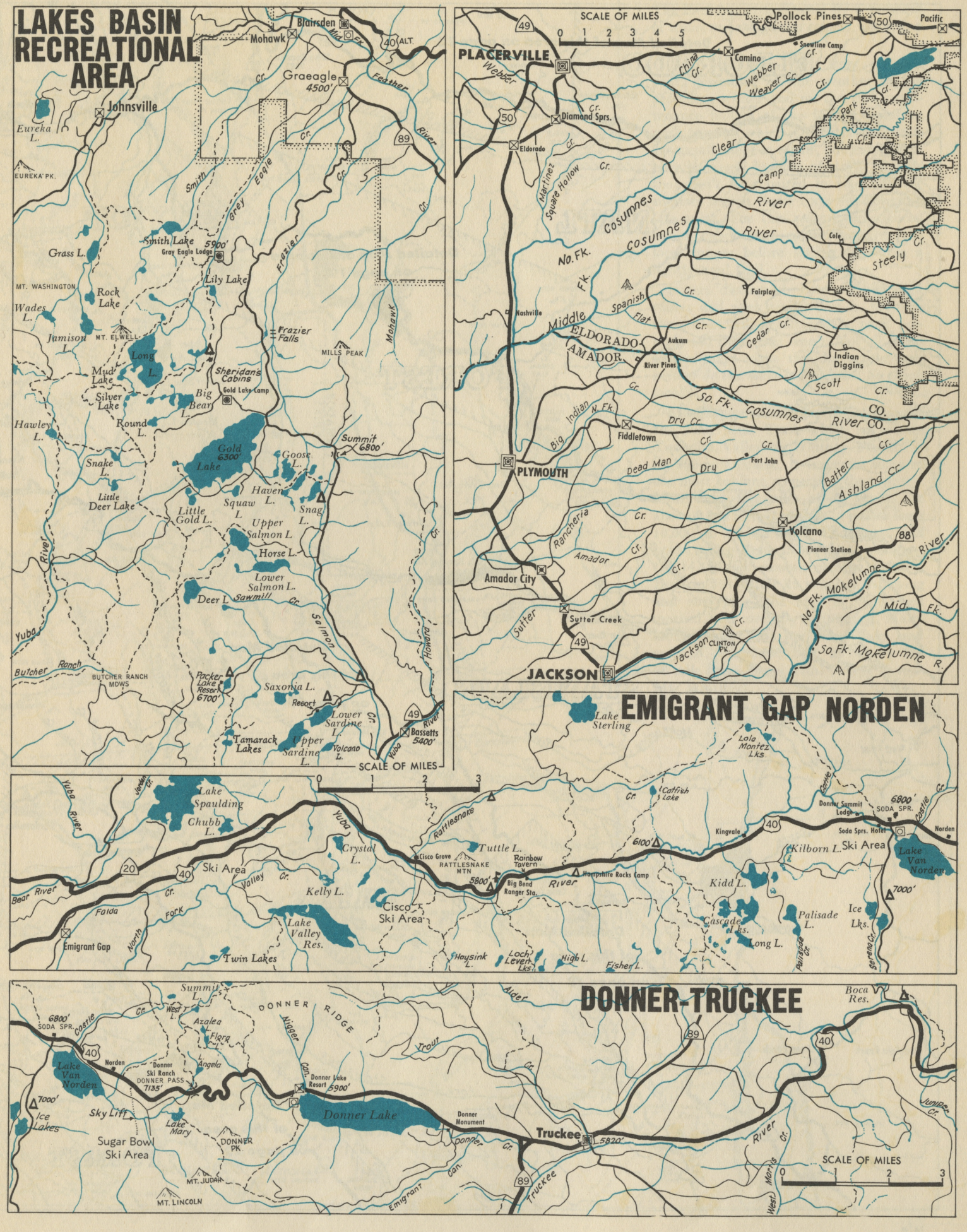
Jackson. County museum; Wells Fargo Building; County Courthouse; National Hotel.

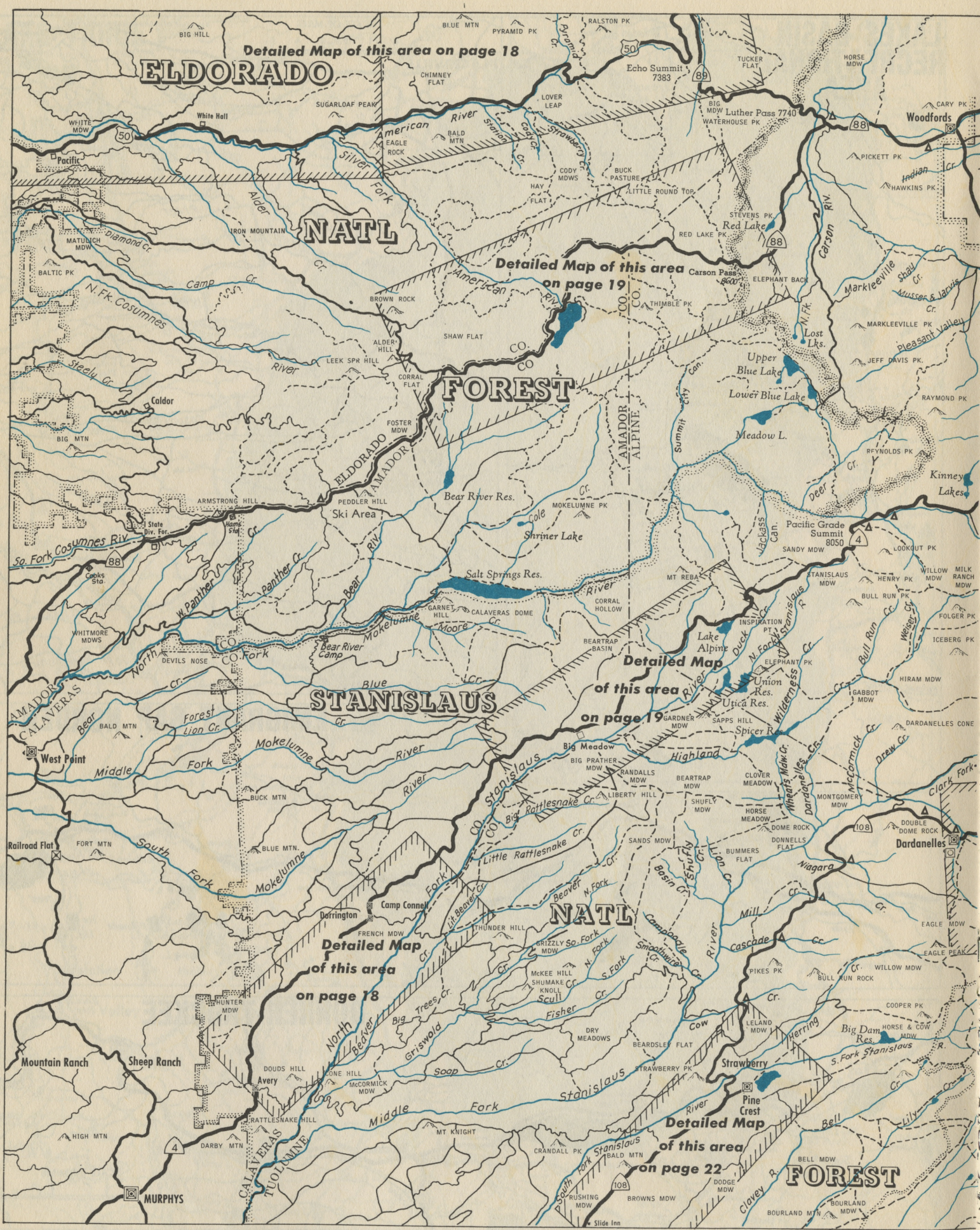
Volcano. St. George Hotel built in 1862 (accommodations).

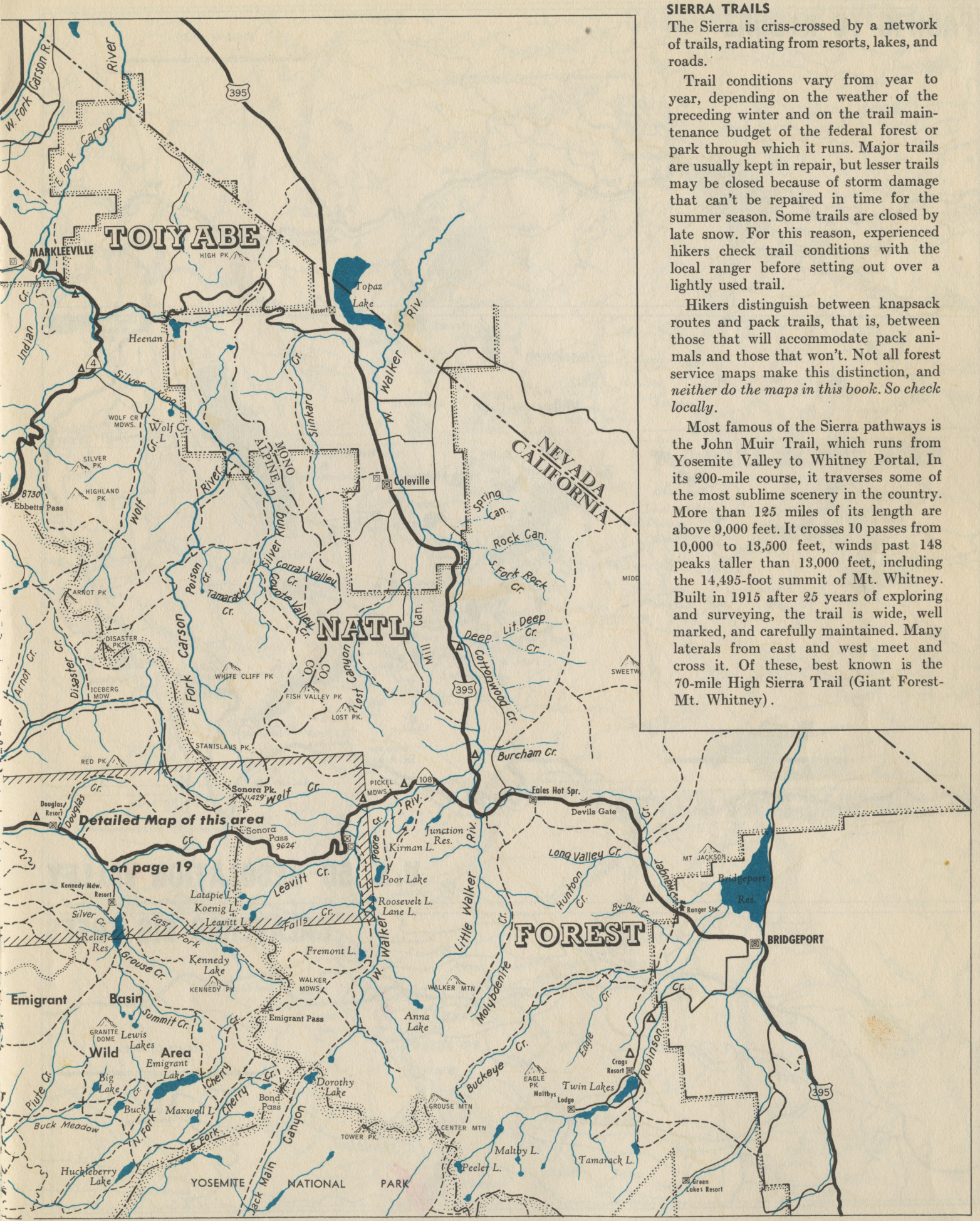

TAHOE
NATIONAL
FOREST
ELDORADO
SIERRA NEVADA
Detailed Map of this area
on page 15
Camptonville
ALASKA PK. 4030'
Graniteville
Wolf River
Indian
Ranaka
Yuba
N. Fork
Grizzly
Cherokee
No. Columbia
COLUMBIA HILL 3905'
No. Bloomfield
Washington
Spring
Shady
Fork
ROUND MTN.
Rock
Vera
Airport
NEVADA CITY
Deer
BANNER MTN
Scotts Flat Res.
Scotts Cr.
Greenhorn
Emigrant Gap
Air Strip
Greenhorn
Baxters
Dutch Flat
L. Alta
You Bet
GRASS VALLEY
Airport
OSBORNE HILL
Chicago Park
Lodge
MT. OLIVE
NEVADA
PLACER
Wolf
River
American
Iowa Hill
COLFAX
Indian
Bear
Weimar
Brushy
Yankee Jim
Foresthill
Combie Res.
Owl
Codfish
Applegate
SUGAR PINE PT
L. Arthur
L. Theodora
Todd
Reillys Lodge
Otter
Middle
Canyon
Clipper
PLACER
ELDORADO
BATTLE HILL
Balderston Store
Buckeye Lodge
Chiquita L.
GRAY EAGLE HILL
BALD MTN 4,601'
SHOEMAKER HILL
Greenwood
Georgetown
AUBURN
Cool
Pilot
Pilot Hill
Coloma
Johnstown
Irish
Empire Cr.
Traverse Cr.
Rock
Whaler
Eye Cr.
Slab
LITTLE SUGAR MTN. 5,172'
SAND MTN
Pino Grande
LOOKOUT MTN
Onion
Uncle Tom's Cabin
Rubicon
Pilot
Big Grizzly
Lil. Grizzly
Michigan Bluff
Mosquito
Peavine
Middle Fork
Bullion
Eldorado
Shirttail
Big Res.
Iowa Hill
Westville
Manila
Secret
Fork Last Cr.
Antoine Can.
DUNCAN PK 7,096
ROBERTSON FLAT
LITTLE BALD MTN. 7,171'
Deep Can.
Grouse
Chipmunk
Duncan
N. Fk. Long
Long
American
South Fork
Deer Cr.
MEADOW
FRENCH MEADOW
Wallace
N. Wallace
Lil. Wallace
South Cr.
Big Can
S. Branch
N. Branch
BIG CRATER
LITTLE CRATER
Bloody
Sugarpine
Beal
South Fork
Joy
Bird Can.
Silver
Round
Tent Can.
Brush Cr.
DEER KNOB
Lil. Shaver
Bowman Res.
BOWMAN MTN 7,375'
Lower Rock L.
Culbertson L.
Rock L.
Sawmill L.
ENGLISH MTN 8,366'
Faucherie L.
Five Lakes
French Lake
Meadow L.
Downey L.
Baltimore L.
Phoenix L.
North Fordyce L.
Mossy Pond
Lindsey Lks
Island L.
Fall Cr.
Feeley L.
Mink L.
Blue L.
OLD MAN MTN 7,775
BRADY MTN
ZION HILL
Lake Spaulding
Rattlesnake Cr.
McINTOSH HILL
BLACK MTN
SCOTT HILL
Monumental Cr.
Fordyce Cr.
Granite Cr.
SUGAR PINE MTN
SNOW MTN 8030'
American
6,365' BIG VAL BLUFF L.O.
HELESTER PT. L.O. 4932'
Canyon Cr.
Faloda Cr.
Bucker Cr.
Trapp Cr.
Jordan Cr.
Deadman Cr.
Peerman
Rescue Cr.
Little Bald Mtn. Cr.
Canyon Cr.
Meadow Cr.
Mooney Cr.
Arder Cr.
Lake Cr.
Foll Cr.
Lindsey Cr.
Island L.
Feeley L.
Mink L.
Long L.
Bowman Res.
Lower Rock L.
Culbertson L.
Rock L.
Sawmill L.
Faucherie L.
Five Lakes
French Lake
Meadow L.
Downey L.
Baltimore L.
Phoenix L.
North Fordyce L.
Mossy Pond
Blue L.
Lake Spaulding
Rattlesnake Cr.
Fordyce Cr.
Granite Cr.
Monumental Cr.
Faloda Cr.
Bucker Cr.
Trapp Cr.
Jordan Cr.
Deadman Cr.
Peerman
Rescue Cr.
Little Bald Mtn. Cr.
Canyon Cr.
Meadow Cr.
Mooney Cr.
Arder Cr.
Lake Cr.
Foll Cr.
Lindsey Cr.
Island L.
Feeley L.
Mink L.
Long L.


LAKE
6200'
TAHOE
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
Tahoe City
Kings Beach
Meeks Bay
Zephyr Cove
Tahoe Valley
Meyers
Spooners Summit
7140'
CARSON CITY
Minden
TRUCKEE
NEVADA
PLACER
EL DORADO
ORMSBY
DOUGLAS
WASHOE
Detailed Map of this area on page 15
Detailed Map of this area on page 14
Detailed Map of this area on page 18
NAT'L FOREST
TOIYABE
NAT'L FOREST
Independence Lodge
Hobart Mills
Donner Lake
Deer Park Lodge
Big Chief Camp
Wentworth Sprs.
Ranger Sta.
Franktown
Genoa
Marlette Lake
Washoe Lake
Little Washoe L.
Snow Sports
MT. ROSE Area
10,775'
Summit
8933'
SLIDE MTN.
Peak 9720
DONNER PK
8,017'
8,243'
MT. JUDAH
MT. LINCOLN
8,383'
ANDERSON PK.
8687'
PAINTED ROCK
LOOKOUT MTN
LITTLE CHIEF
BIG CHIEF
7443'
MT. PLUTO
8,618'
BALD MTN
LYON PK
NEEDLE PK
8,976'
GRANITE CHIEF
9020'
SILVER PK.
TWIN PK
8,861'
STEAMBOAT MTN
BUNKER HILL
7524'
McKINSTRY PK
7926'
7750'
GUIDE PK
7542'
DEVILS PK
JOHNNYS HILL
RED PEAK
8880'
BROWN MTN
TELLS
9125'
McCONNELL PK
SILVER PK
RED PEAK
ROBBS PK
SUN ROCK
SLICK ROCK
TABLE ROCK
BIG HILL
DUANE BLISS PK
SOUTH CAMP PEAK
GENOA PK
9173'
CASTLE ROCK
EAST PK
TWIN PEAKS
Lake
Loon
Bunker L.
Fog L.
Paradise L.
Warren L.
Buzzard Roost L.
White Rock L.
Independence L.
Barrett L.
Laurence L.
Bugle L.
Long L.
Fallen Leaf Lake
Tallac
Angora Peak
Rubicon
Truckee River
Carson River
Gorson River
Trout Creek
Heavenly Val.
Cold Creek
Willow Creek
Angora Creek
Saxon Creek
Lincoln Creek
Genoa Creek
Gorson Creek
Ward Creek
Blackwood Creek
Madden Creek
Homewood Con.
Meeks Creek
General Creek
Barker Creek
Miller Creek
Bear Creek
Five Lakes
Squaw Creek
Deer Creek
Watson Creek
Barton Creek
Dollar Creek
Carnelian Can.
Emigrant Can.
Middle Martis Creek
West Martis Creek
Truckee River
Donner Lake
Alder Creek
Fallen Leaf Lake
Tallac
Angora Peak
Rubicon
Truckee River
Carson River
Gorson River
Trout Creek
Heavenly Val.
Cold Creek
Willow Creek
Angora Creek
Saxon Creek
Lincoln Creek
Genoa Creek
Gorson Creek
Ward Creek
Blackwood Creek
Madden Creek
Homewood Con.
Meeks Creek
General Creek
Barker Creek
Miller Creek
Bear Creek
Five Lakes
Squaw Creek
Deer Creek
Watson Creek
Barton Creek
Dollar Creek
Carnelian Can.
Emigrant Can.
Middle Martis Creek
West Martis Creek
Truckee River
Donner Lake
Alder Creek


LAKE TAHOE
Big Chief Camp
BIG CHIEF
MT. PLUTO
Carnelian Can.
Silver Sands
Tahoe Vista
Kings Beach
Agate Bay Bathing Beach
Brockway
Incline Camp
Mill Cr.
Crystal Bay
Calneva
Tunnel Cr.
Carnelian Bay
Watson L.
MT WATSON
Watson Cr.
Deer Cr.
Silver Cr.
Squaw Cr.
Squaw Valley Ski Area
PAINTED ROCK
ANTONE MDWS
Dollar Cr.
Cedar Flat
Sand Harbor
FIR CRAGS
Deer Park Lodge
THUNDER CLIFF
OBSERVATORY POINT
Lake Forest
Marlette L.
Marlette Res.
Marlette Cr.
Bear Cr.
STATE PARK
TWIN CRAGS
TAHOE CITY
Truckee River
Stables
Tahoe Tavern
Granlibakken Ski Area
PAGE MDW
Pomins Lodge
Tahoe Park
Secret Harbor
Secret Harbor Cr.
BLISS MDWS
Bliss Cr.
Skunk Harbor
Ward Cr.
STANFORD ROCK
6200'
North Can.
House Can.
Slaughter
Spooners Lake
DEADMAN PT
TWIN PEAKS
Tahoe Pines
Blackwood Cr.
N. Fk.
Tahoe Cedars
Glenbrook Bay
Glenbrook
Madden Cr.
Homewood
SOUTH POINT
SHAKESPEARE PT.
N. L. Hse.
BARKER PEAK
Homewood Can.
Chambers
Quail L.
ELLIS PEAK
May-Ah-Mee Lodge
SUGARPINE POINT
Logan House Cr.
McKinney
Meeks Bay
Stables
Bathing Beach
Meeks Bay
CAVE ROCK
MILLER MDW
Lily Lake
McKinney
Private Camp Grounds
Miller L.
Lincoln Cr.
SOURDOUGH HILL
Richardson L.
General
Meeks
Lonely Cr.
LOST CORNER MTN
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
Bathing Beach
Zephyr Cove
Private Camp Grounds
Rockbound Lake
Fox L.
Lake Genevieve
Crag L.
Shadow I
Hidden L.
RUBICON PK
RUBICON POINT
Bliss
Memorial
State
Park
ROUND MOUND
CASTLE ROCK
Bathing Beach
STATE PARK
Desolation
Valley
Rubicon
Stony Ridge L.
Cliff L.
Phipps
Wild
Area
Phipps L.
Rubicon L.
Emerald Bay Resort
Emerald Bay
L. Zitella
Highland L.
PHIPPS PK.
Grouse Lks.
Connolleys Pier
Eldorado Pier
Seagrams Pier
Youngs Pier
Horseshoe L.
McConnell L.
McCONNELL PK
Lower Velma L.
Eagle L.
Bay View Resort
Bathing Beach
Stateline
Stables
Ski Area
Al Tahoe
Bijou
4 2 Lakes
Leland Lks.
Lake Schmiedell
Mid Velma L.
Upper Velma L.
Granite L.
Cascade L.
Private Camp Grounds
Camp Richardson
Stables
SILVER PK.
MAGGIES PK
Trout Cr.
RED PEAK
L. No. 3
Fontanillis Lake
Azure L.
Snow L.
Tahoe River
Fallen Leaf Lake
89
Tahoe Valley
50
Private Camp Grounds
Heavenly Valley Cr.
L. Lois


LAKES BASIN RECREATIONAL AREA
Blairsden
Mohawk
Graeagle 4500'
Johnsville
Eureka L.
EUREKA PK.
Smith Lake 5900'
Gray Eagle Lodge
Grass L.
MT. WASHINGTON
Rock Lake
Lily Lake
Wades L.
Jamison L.
MT. ELWELL
Long L.
Mud Lake
Silver Lake
Big Bear L.
Sheridans Cabins
Gold Lake Camp
Frazier Falls
MILLS PEAK
Hawley L.
Round L.
Gold 6300' Lake
Summit 6800'
Goose L.
Snake L.
Little Deer Lake
Haven L.
Squaw L.
Snag L.
Little Gold L.
Upper Salmon L.
Horse L.
Lower Salmon L.
Deer L.
Sawmill Cr.
Butcher Ranch
BUTCHER RANCH MDWS
Packer Lake Resort 6700'
Saxonia L.
Resort
Lower Sardine L.
Upper Sardine L.
Volcano L.
Tamarack Lakes
Bassetts 5400'
SCALE OF MILES
PLACERVILLE
Pollock Pines
Pacific
Camino
Snowline Camp
Diamond Sprs.
Eldorado
Clear Camp
Cosumnes River
No. Fk. Cosumnes River
Middle Fk.
Spanish Flat
Nashville
Fairplay
Aukum
River Pines
Indian Diggins
Scott Cr.
So. Fk. Cosumnes River
Fiddletown
Dry Cr.
Big Indian N. Fk.
PLYMOUTH
Dead Man Dry
Fort John
Batter Ashland Cr.
Rancheria Cr.
Amador Cr.
Amador City
Volcano
Pioneer Station
No. Fk. Mokelumne River
Mid. Fk.
Sutter Creek
Sutter
Jackson
CLINTON PK.
So. Fk. Mokelumne R.
JACKSON
EMIGRANT GAP NORDEN
Lake Sterling
Lola Montez Lks.
Lake Spaulding
Chubb L.
Yuba River
Crystal L.
Rattlesnake
Tuttle L.
Cisco Grove
RATTLESNAKE MTN
Rainbow Tavern
Big Bend Ranger Sta.
Hampshire Rocks Camp
Ski Area
Valley Cr.
Kelly L.
Cisco Ski Area
Lake Valley Res.
Bear River
Folda
North Fork
Emigrant Gap
Twin Lakes
Haysink L.
Loch Leven Lks.
High L.
Fisher L.
Catfish Lake
Donner Summit Lodge
6800' SODA SPR.
Kingvale
Soda Sprs. Hotel
Norden
Kilborn L.
Ski Area
Lake Van Norden
7000'
Kidd L.
Cascade Lks.
Palisade L.
Ice Lks.
Long L.
Serena Cr.
Fairview Cr.
DONNER-TRUCKEE
Summit L.
West L.
Azalea
Flora L.
Angela
DONNER RIDGE
Donner Ski Ranch
DONNER PASS 7135'
Donner Lake Resort 5900'
Donner Lake
Donner Monument
Truckee
5820'
Sky Lift
Sugar Bowl Ski Area
Lake Mary
DONNER PK.
MT. JUDAH
MT. LINCOLN
Ice Lakes
Alder
Trout
Boca Res.
Juniper Cr.
Truckee River
West Morris Cr.
Donner Cr.
Emigrant Can.
SCALE OF MILES


Detailed Map of this area on page 18
ELDORADO
NATL
FOREST
Detailed Map of this area on page 19
STANISLAUS
NATL
FOREST
Detailed Map of this area on page 19
Detailed Map of this area on page 18
Detailed Map of this area on page 22
Echo Summit 7383
Luther Pass 7740
Carson Pass 8600
Pacific Grade Summit 8050
Woodfords
Markleeville
Ski Area
Bear River Res.
Salt Springs Res.
Shriner Lake
Meadow L.
Upper Blue Lake
Lower Blue Lake
Lost Lks.
Red Lake
Kinney Lakes
Union Res.
Utica Res.
Lake Alpine
Spicer R.
Big Meadow
Dardanelles
Strawberry
Pine Crest
Mountain Ranch
Sheep Ranch
Railroad Flat
West Point
Camp Connell
Dorrington
Avery
Caldor
Pacific
White Hall
Cooks Sta.
State Div. For.
Hams Sta.
MURPHYS
Slide Inn
Big Hill
Blue Mtn
Pyramid Pk
Ralston Pk
Sugarloaf Peak
Chimney Flat
Lover Leap
Eagle Rock
Bald Mtn
Cody Mdws
Buck Pasture
Little Round Top
Hay Flat
Stevens Pk
Red Lake Pk
Pickett Pk
Hawkins Pk
Elephant Back
Thimble Pk
Markleeville Pk
Jeff Davis Pk.
Raymond Pk
Reynolds Pk
Lookout Pk
Sandy Mdw
Mt Reba
Bull Run Pk
Folger Pk
Iceberg Pk
Hiram Mdw
Gabbot Mdw
Dardanelles Cone
Double Dome Rock
Eagle Mdw
Eagle Peak
Willow Mdw
Cooper Pk
Bull Run Rock
Pikes Pk
Brown Rock
Shaw Flat
Alder Hill
Leek Spr Hill
Corral Flat
Foster Mdw
Big Mtn
Armstrong Hill
Peddler Hill
Mokelumne Pk
Cole Cr.
Corral Hollow
Garnet Hill
Calaveras Dome
Moore Cr.
Bear River Camp
Devils Nose
Whitmore Mdws
Bald Mtn
Buck Mtn
Blue Mtn.
Fort Mtn
French Mdw
Thunder Hill
Grizzly Mdw
McKee Hill
Shumake Knoll
Hunter Mdw
Douds Hill
Cone Hill
McCormick Mdw
Rattlesnake Hill
High Mtn
Darby Mtn
Mt Knight
Dry Meadows
Beardsley Flat
Crandall Pk
Bald Mtn
Rushing Mdw
Browns Mdw
Dodge Mdw
Bell Mdw
Bourland Mtn
Bourland Mdw
Big Prather Mdw
Randalls Mdw
Liberty Hill
Beartrap Mdw
Shufly Mdw
Horse Meadow
Dome Rock
Donnells Flat
Bummers Flat
Sands Mdw
Clover Meadow
Montgomery Mdw
Gardner Mdw
Sapps Hill
Beartrap Basin
Inspiration Pt.
Elephant Pk
Stanislaus Mdw
Henry Pk
Willow Mdw
Milk Ranch Mdw
Horse Mdw
Tucker Flat
Big Mdw
Waterhouse Pk
Horse & Cow Mdw
Big Dam Res.
Corral Can.
Jackass Can.
Summit City Can.
Mussel & Jarvis Cr.
Pleasant Valley
Indian Cr.
Carson Riv.
American River
South Fork Cosumnes River
North Fork Cosumnes River
Middle Fork Stanislaus River
South Fork Stanislaus River
North Fork Mokelumne River
Middle Fork Mokelumne River
South Fork Mokelumne River
Bear River
West Panther Cr.
Panther Cr.
Silver Fork
Alder Cr.
Diamond Cr.
Camp Cr.
Steely Cr.
Strawberry Cr.
Pyramid Cr.
Cody Cr.
Deer Cr.
Duck Cr.
Weisey Cr.
Bull Run Cr.
McCormick Cr.
Drew Cr.
Clark Fork
Wheats Mdw Cr.
Dardanelles Cr.
Niagara Cr.
Mill Cr.
Cascade Cr.
Smoothwater Cr.
Basin Cr.
Shufly Cr.
Lion Cr.
Big Rattlesnake Cr.
Little Rattlesnake Cr.
Beaver Cr.
Lit Beaver Cr.
Big Trees Cr.
Griswold Cr.
Soap Cr.
Fisher Cr.
Scull Cr.
Cow Cr.
Herring Cr.
Bell Cr.
Lily Cr.
Wilderness
Forest Lion Cr.
Mokelumne River
Stanislaus River
Calaveras
Tuolumne
Amador
Alpine
El Dorado
Co.
108
88
50
4



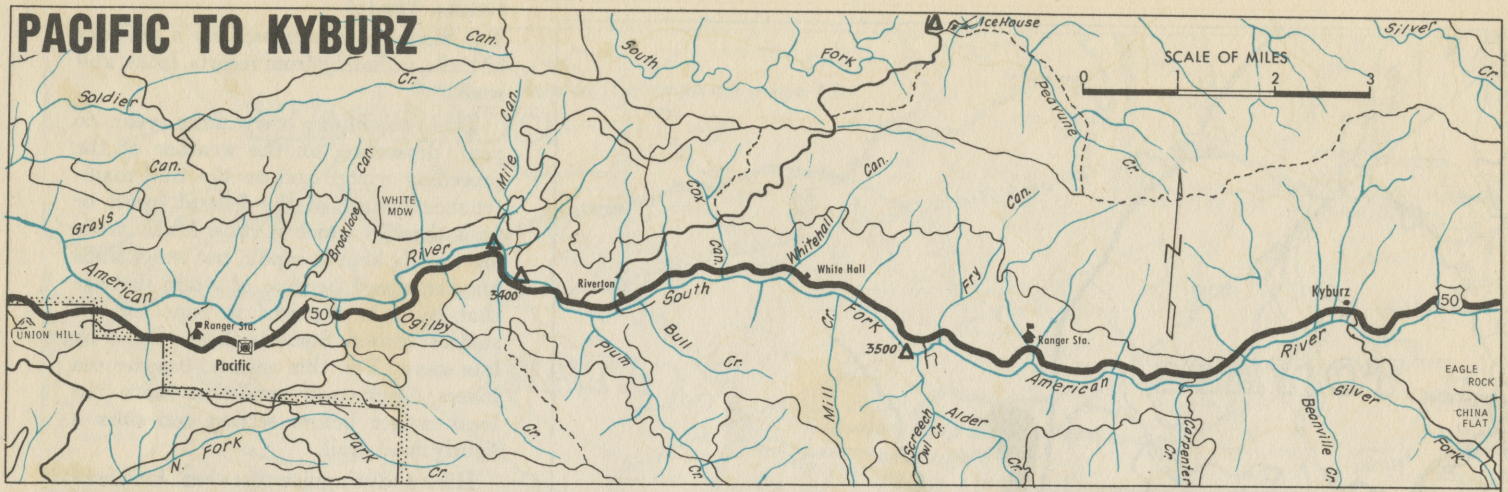
SIERRA TRAILS

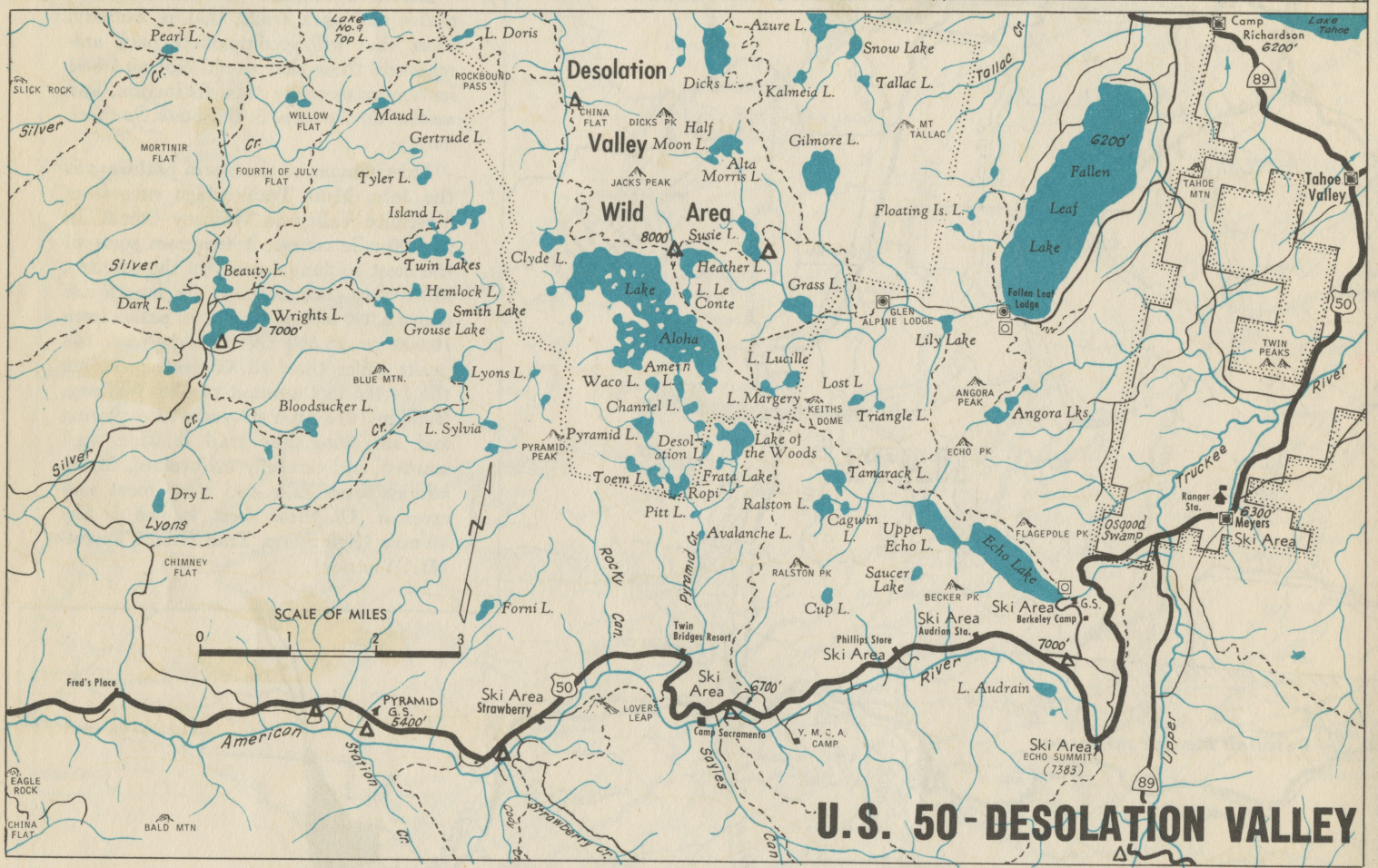
The Sierra is criss-crossed by a network of trails, radiating from resorts, lakes, and roads.

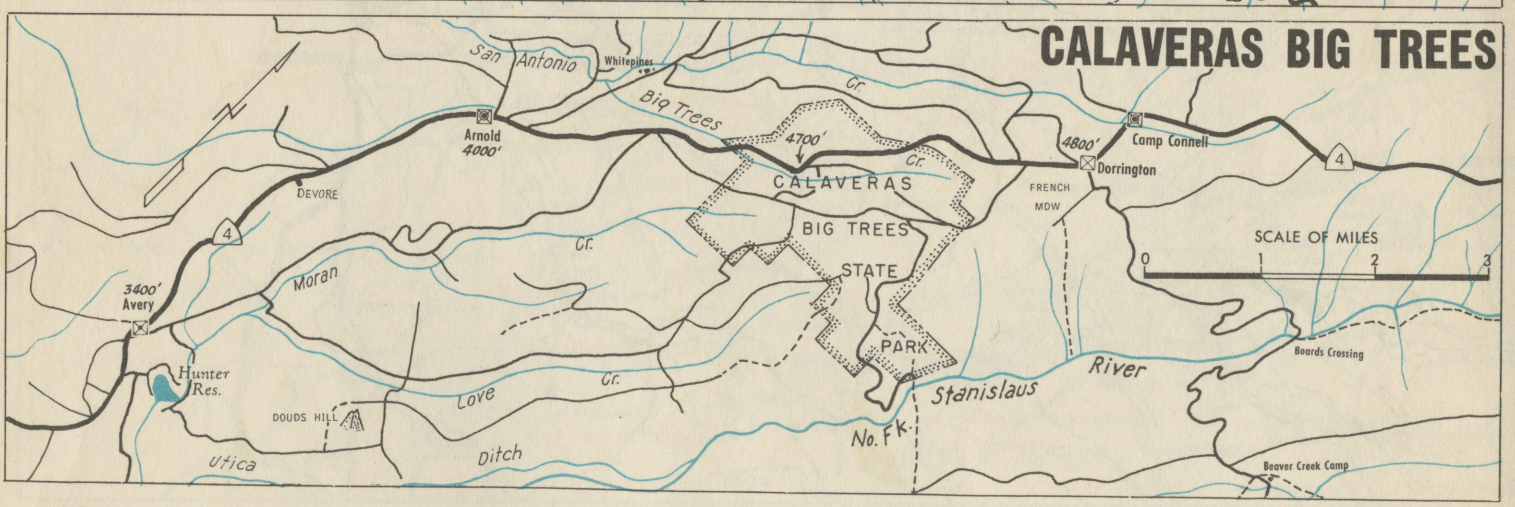
Trail conditions vary from year to year, depending on the weather of the preceding winter and on the trail maintenance budget of the federal forest or park through which it runs. Major trails are usually kept in repair, but lesser trails may be closed because of storm damage that can't be repaired in time for the summer season. Some trails are closed by late snow. For this reason, experienced hikers check trail conditions with the local ranger before setting out over a lightly used trail.

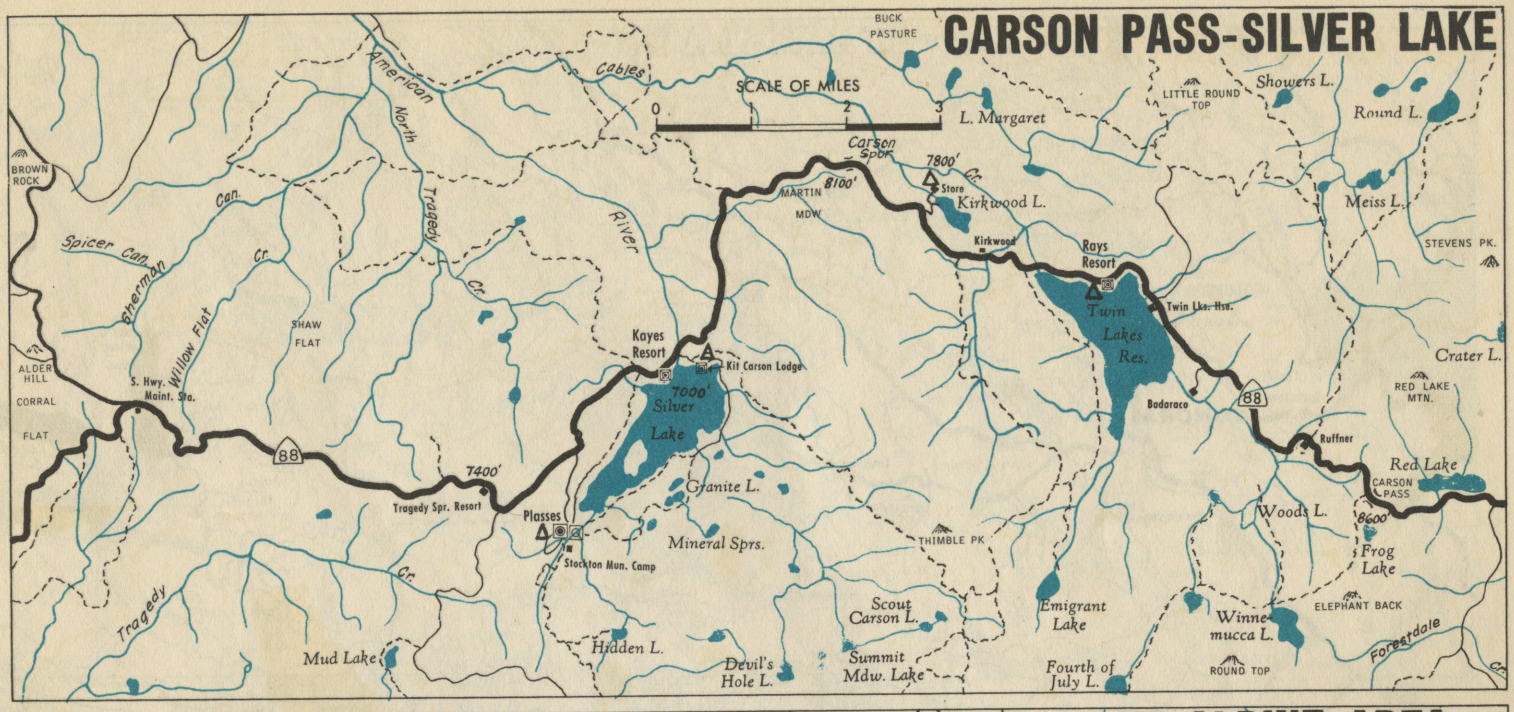
Hikers distinguish between knapsack routes and pack trails, that is, between those that will accommodate pack animals and those that won't. Not all forest service maps make this distinction, and *neither do the maps in this book. So check locally.*

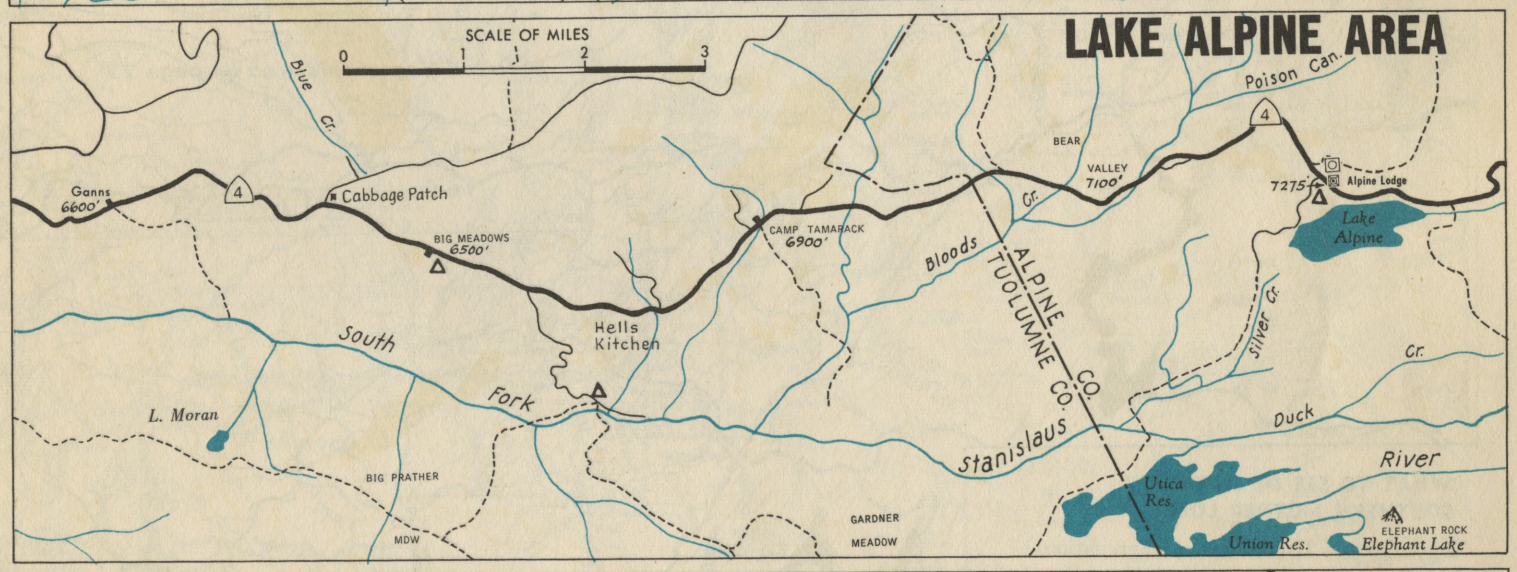
Most famous of the Sierra pathways is the John Muir Trail, which runs from Yosemite Valley to Whitney Portal. In its 200-mile course, it traverses some of the most sublime scenery in the country. More than 125 miles of its length are above 9,000 feet. It crosses 10 passes from 10,000 to 13,500 feet, winds past 148 peaks taller than 13,000 feet, including the 14,495-foot summit of Mt. Whitney. Built in 1915 after 25 years of exploring and surveying, the trail is wide, well marked, and carefully maintained. Many laterals from east and west meet and cross it. Of these, best known is the 70-mile High Sierra Trail (Giant Forest-Mt. Whitney).

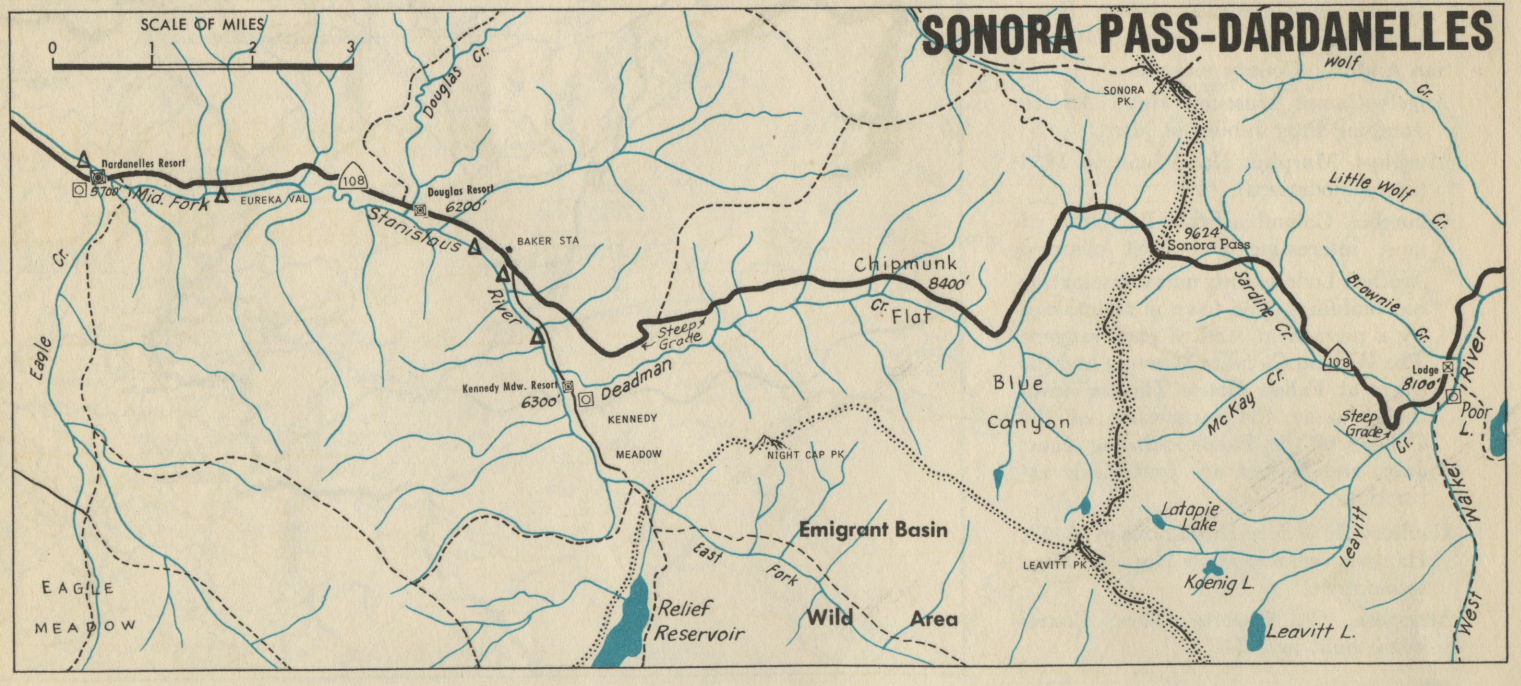

PACIFIC TO KYBURZ
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3
Ice House
South Fork
Soldier Can.
Grays Can.
American River
Brockway Can.
WHITE MDW
Mile Can.
Cox Can.
Whitehall Can.
Pearyone Cr.
Fry Can.
Silver Cr.
Ranger Sta.
Pacific
UNION HILL
50
Ogilby
3400'
Riverton
South Fork
White Hall
Kyburz
Ranger Sta.
3500'
Plum Bull Cr.
Mill Cr.
Screech Owl Cr.
Alder Cr.
Carpenter Cr.
Beamville Cr.
EAGLE ROCK
CHINA FLAT
N. Fork Park Cr.

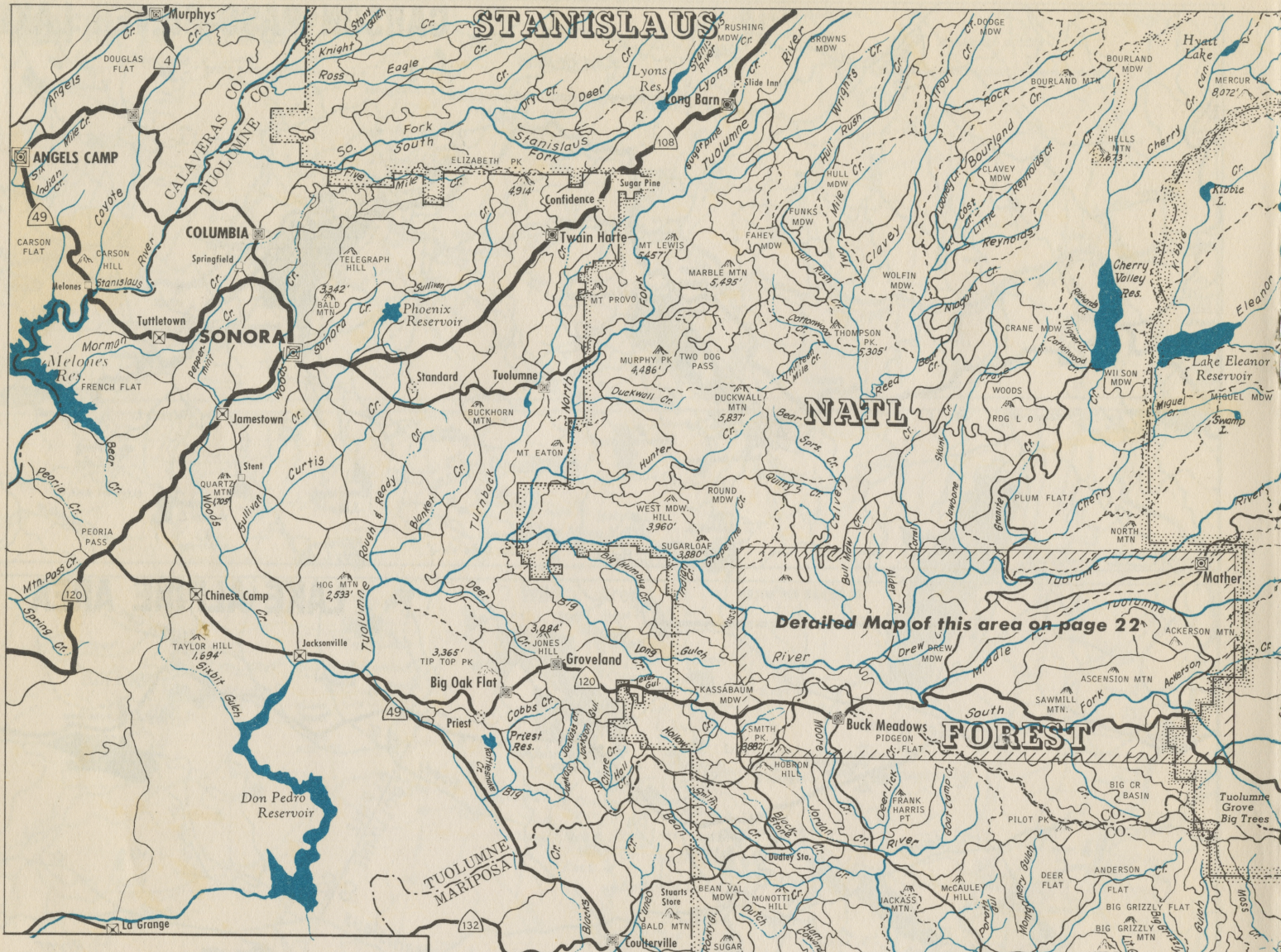

U.S. 50 - DESOLATION VALLEY
Desolation Valley Wild Area
Pearl L.
Lake No. 9
Top L.
L. Doris
ROCKBOUND PASS
SLICK ROCK
Silver Cr.
WILLOW FLAT
Maud L.
Gertrude L.
MORTINIR FLAT
FOURTH OF JULY FLAT
Tyler L.
Island L.
Twin Lakes
Hemlock L.
Smith Lake
Grouse Lake
Beauty L.
Dark L.
Wrights L.
7000'
BLUE MTN.
Lyons L.
Bloodsucker L.
L. Sylvia
Dry L.
Lyons
CHIMNEY FLAT
Forni L.
Fred's Place
PYRAMID G.S. 5400'
Ski Area Strawberry
50
American
Station Cr.
EAGLE ROCK
CHINA FLAT
BALD MTN
Strawberry Cr.
Rocky Can.
Pyramid Cr.
Azure L.
Snow Lake
Dicks L.
Kalmeia L.
Tallac L.
Tallac Cr.
CHINA FLAT
DICKS PK
Half Moon L.
Gilmore L.
MT TALLAC
JACKS PEAK
Alta Morris L.
Floating Is. L.
Susie L.
8000'
Heather L.
Clyde L.
Lake
L. Le Conte
Grass L.
Aloha
Ameyn L.
Waco L.
Channel L.
L. Lucille
Lost L
L. Margery
KEITHS DOME
Triangle L.
Lily Lake
GLEN ALPINE LODGE
Fallen Leaf Lodge
6200'
Fallen Leaf Lake
TAHOE MTN
Tahoe Valley
Camp Richardson 6200'
Lake Tahoe
89
50
TWIN PEAKS
ANGORA PEAK
Angora Lks.
ECHO PK
Pyramid L.
PYRAMID PEAK
Desolation L.
Lake of the Woods
Frata Lake
Ropi L.
Toem L.
Tamarack L.
Ralston L.
Pitt L.
Avalanche L.
Cagwin L.
Upper Echo L.
Echo Lake
FLAGEPOLE PK
Osgood Swamp
Truckee River
Ranger Sta.
6300'
Meyers
Ski Area
RALSTON PK
Saucer Lake
BECKER PK
Cup L.
Ski Area Berkeley Camp
G.S.
Ski Area Audrian Sta.
Phillips Store
Ski Area
7000'
L. Audrain
Twin Bridges Resort
Ski Area
6700'
LOVERS LEAP
Camp Sacramento
Y. M. C. A. CAMP
Ski Area ECHO SUMMIT (7383)
Upper
89
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3


CALAVERAS BIG TREES
San Antonio
Whitepines
Big Trees
Arnold 4000'
4700'
Cr.
CALAVERAS
BIG TREES
STATE
PARK
4800'
Camp Connell
Dorrington
FRENCH MDW
4
DEVORE
3400'
Avery
Moran
Hunter Res.
DOUDS HILL
Love
Utica
Ditch
Stanislaus River
No. Fk.
Boards Crossing
Beaver Creek Camp
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3


CARSON PASS-SILVER LAKE
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3
BUCK PASTURE
American
North
Tragedy Cr.
Cables
Carson Spur
7800'
Store
Kirkwood L.
Kirkwood
MARTIN
8100'
MDW
L. Margaret
LITTLE ROUND TOP
Showers L.
Round L.
Meiss L.
STEVENS PK.
Rays Resort
Twin Lks. Hse.
Twin Lakes Res.
Badaraco
88
Crater L.
RED LAKE MTN.
Ruffner
Red Lake
CARSON PASS
8600'
Woods L.
Frog Lake
ELEPHANT BACK
Winnemucca L.
ROUND TOP
Forestdale Cr.
Fourth of July L.
Emigrant Lake
Scout Carson L.
Summit Mdw. Lake
Devil's Hole L.
Hidden L.
Mud Lake
Tragedy Cr.
THIMBLE PK
Mineral Sprs.
Stockton Mun. Camp
Plasses
Granite L.
7000' Silver Lake
Kit Carson Lodge
Kayes Resort
River
Spicer Can.
Sherman Cr.
Willow Flat Cr.
SHAW FLAT
BROWN ROCK
ALDER HILL
CORRAL FLAT
S. Hwy. Maint. Sta.
7400'
Tragedy Spr. Resort


LAKE ALPINE AREA
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3
Blue Cr.
Ganns 6600'
4
Cabbage Patch
BIG MEADOWS 6500'
CAMP TAMARACK 6900'
Poison Can.
BEAR VALLEY 7100'
7275'
Alpine Lodge
Lake Alpine
Bloods Cr.
ALPINE TUOLUMNE CO.
Silver Cr.
Hells Kitchen
South Fork
L. Moran
BIG PRATHER MDW
GARDNER MEADOW
Stanislaus
Duck Cr.
River
Utica Res.
Union Res.
ELEPHANT ROCK
Elephant Lake


SONORA PASS-DARDANELLES
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3
Douglas Cr.
Wolf Cr.
SONORA PK.
Dardanelles Resort
5708'
Mid. Fork
EUREKA VAL
108
Douglas Resort 6200'
Stanislaus River
BAKER STA
Little Wolf Cr.
9624' Sonora Pass
Chipmunk 8400'
Cr. Flat
Steep Grade
Sardine Cr.
Brownie Cr.
Lodge 8100'
Poor L.
Eagle Cr.
Kennedy Mdw. Resort 6300'
Deadman
KENNEDY MEADOW
Blue Canyon
McKay Cr.
Steep Grade Cr.
NIGHT CAP PK
Latopie Lake
Leavitt
Emigrant Basin
East Fork
LEAVITT PK
Koenig L.
Leavitt L.
West Walker River
Relief Reservoir
Wild Area
EAGLE MEADOW



WHAT TO SEE IN TOWNS OF SOUTHERN MOTHER LODE

Mokelumne Hill. First Congregational Church in California (1856); Hotel Leger built in 1866 (accommodations).

San Andreas. County museum.

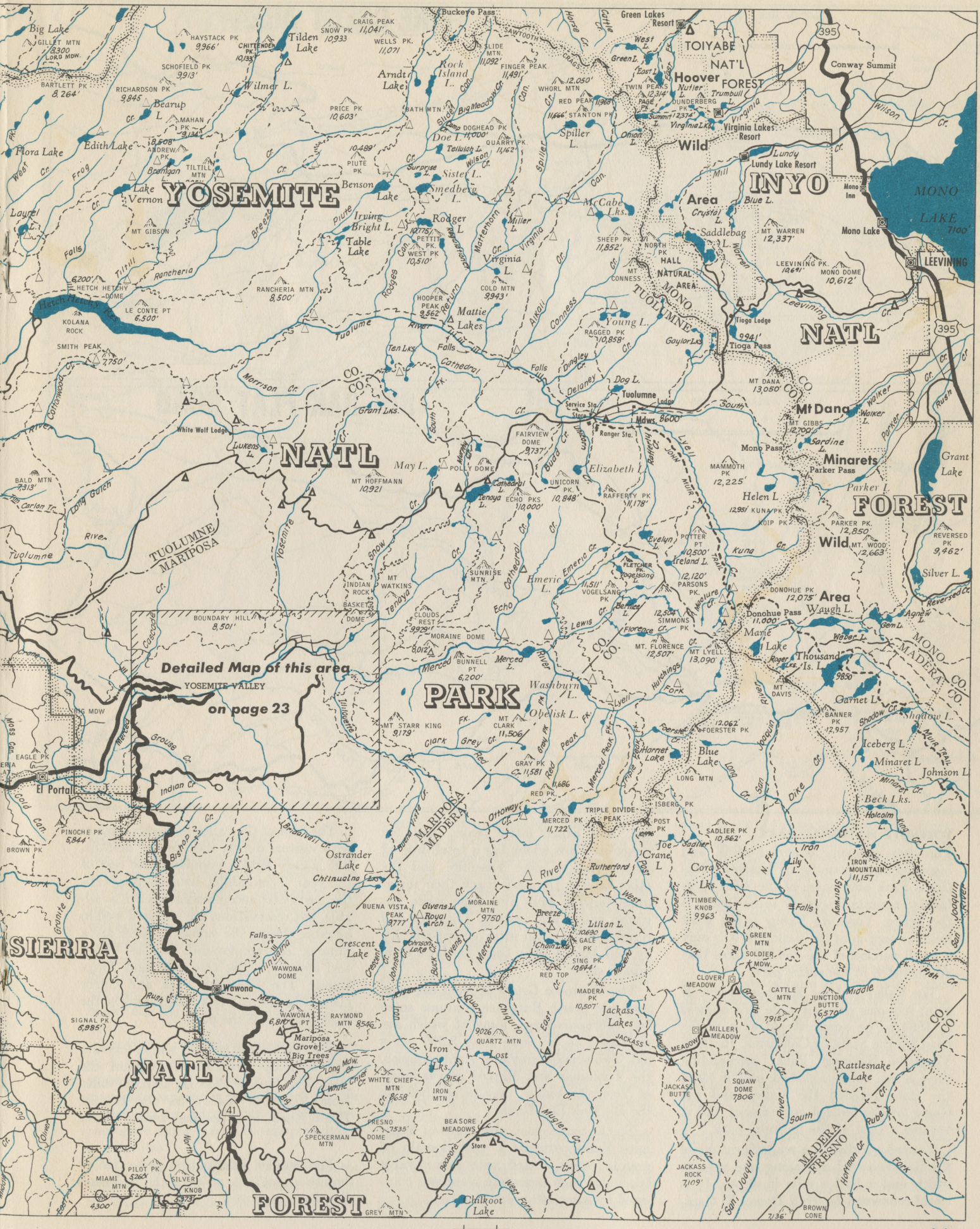
Angels Camp. Museum; Hotel Angels; Jumping Frog Jubilee in May.

Murphys. Murphys Hotel built in 1856 (accommodations).

Columbia. Columbia State Park; one of most interesting and least changed Mother Lode towns; many fascinating old buildings. The town is maintained by a permanent staff of park rangers. The William Cavalier Museum and the plays at Fallon House Theater (produced under the supervision of the College of the Pacific) during June, July, and August are worthwhile attractions.

Coulterville. Jeffery Hotel built in 1850's; Hangman's Tree; Mary Harrison Mine locomotive.

Mariposa. Old Gazette Office; Courthouse built in 1854.


Detailed Map of this area
YOSEMITE VALLEY
on page 23
YOSEMITE
NATL
PARK
FOREST
INYO
NATL
FOREST
SIERRA
NATL
FOREST
TOIYABE
NAT'L
FOREST
Hoover
Wild
Area
Wild
Area
MONO
LAKE
7100'
Mono Lake
LEEVINING
Lundy Lake Resort
Virginia Lakes Resort
Green Lakes Resort
Tioga Lodge
Tioga Pass
Tuolumne Lodge
Service Sta. Store
Mdws. 8600'
Ranger Sta.
White Wolf Lodge
El Portal
Wawona
Mariposa Grove Big Trees
Crescent Lake
Ostrander Lake
Chilnualna Lake
Wilmer L.
Tilden Lake
Arndt Lake
Rock Island L.
Bearup L.
Edith Lake
Flora Lake
Lake Vernon
Benson Lake
Sister L.
Smedberg L.
Doe L.
Rodger L.
Irving
Bright L.
Table Lake
Virginia L.
Mattie Lakes
Young L.
Ten Lks.
May L.
Merced L.
Washburn L.
Obelisk L.
Harriet Lake
Blue Lake
Iceberg L.
Minaret L
Johnson L
Beck Lks.
Garnet L.
Shadow L.
Thousand Is. L.
Waugh L.
Parker L.
Grant Lake
Silver L.
Helen L.
Elizabeth L.
Rafferty Pk 11,178'
Unicorn Pk. 10,848'
Echo Pks 10,000'
Cathedral L.
Tenaya L.
Fairview Dome 9,737'
Polly Dome
Sunrise Mtn
Clouds Rest 9929'
Moraine Dome
Bunnell Pt 6,200'
Half Dome
Indian Rock
Basket Dome
Mt Watkins
Boundary Hill 8,501'
Mt Hoffmann 10,921
Merced Pk 11,722
Red Pk. 11,686
Gray Pk 11,581
Mt Starr King 9,179'
Mt Clark 11,506
Eagle Pk
Pinoche Pk 5,844'
Brown Pk
Signal Pk 6,985'
Buena Vista Peak 9,777'
Moraine Mtn 9750'
Givens L
Royal Arch L.
Onion Valley
Lilian L.
Gale Pk
Sing Pk 12,544'
Red Top
Chain Lks.
Breeze L.
Timber Knob 9,963
Green Mtn
Soldier Mdw.
Clover Meadow
Cattle Mtn
Junction Butte 6570'
Madera Pk 10,507
Jackass Lakes
Miller's Meadow
Jackass Meadow
Quartz Mtn 9026
Lost L.
Iron Lks. 9154'
Iron Mtn
White Chief Mtn 8658
Long Mdw.
Speckerman Mtn
Beasore Meadows
Store
Jackass Butte
Squaw Dome 7806
Jackass Rock 7,109'
Rattlesnake Lake
Chilkoot Lake
Grey Mtn
Miami Mtn 4300'
Pilot Pk 5260'
Silver Knob 5973'
Raymond Mtn 8546'
Wawona Pt 6,818'
Wawona Dome
Crescent Lake
Johnson Lake
Buck Lk.
Chinquapin
Quartz
Iron
Lost
Rancheria Mtn 8,500'
Le Conte Pt 6,500'
Kolana Rock
Smith Peak 7750'
Hetch Hetchy Dome 6200'
Hetch Hetchy Res.
Mt Gibson
Andrew Pk 8508'
Tiltill Mtn
Bald Mtn 7313'
Long Gulch
Tenaya Cr.
Carlon Cr.
Tuolumne River
Merced River
Yosemite Cr.
Snow Cr.
Cascade Cr.
Conness Cr.
Tuolumne Meadows
Lyell Fork
Merced Peak Fk.
Triple Divide Peak
Isberg Pk
Post Pk 10996'
Sadlier Pk 10,562'
Joe Sadlier L.
Crane L.
Cora Lks.
Rutherford L.
Merced Pk 11,722'
Ottoway Cr.
Buena Vista Cr.
Bridalveil Cr.
Indian Cr.
Grouse Cr.
Moss Cr.
Cold Cr.
Granite Cr.
Alder Cr.
Falls
Chilnualna Cr.
Crescent Cr.
Johnson Lake Cr.
Buck Lk. Cr.
Givens Cr.
Iron Cr.
Quartz Cr.
Chiquito Cr.
East Fk.
Middle Fk.
North Fk.
South Fk.
Rush Cr.
Mariposa Cr.
Deer Cr.
Mugler Cr.
Beasore Cr.
Rube Cr.
Hoffman Cr.
Iron Mountain 11,157
Mt Lyell 13,090'
Mt Florence 12,507'
Mt Dana 13,050'
Mt Gibbs 12,700'
Mt Warren 12,337'
Mammoth Pk 12,225'
Parker Pk. 12,850'
Mt. Wood 12,663'
Reversed Pk 9,462'
Donohue Pk 12,075'
Donohue Pass 11,000'
Koip Pk
Kuna Cr.
Potter Pt 10,500'
Ireland L.
Parsons Pk. 12,120'
Simmons Pk 12,503'
Vogelsang Pk 11,511'
Fletcher Pk.
Vogelsang L.
Evelyn L.
Bernice L.
Florence Cr.
Lewis Cr.
Echo Cr.
Emerick Cr.
Cathedral Cr.
Snow Cr.
Yosemite Cr.
Tuolumne River
Merced River
Lyell Fork
Triple Divide Fk.
Merced Peak Fk.
Gray Pk.
Red Peak
Clark Fk.
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Deer Cr.
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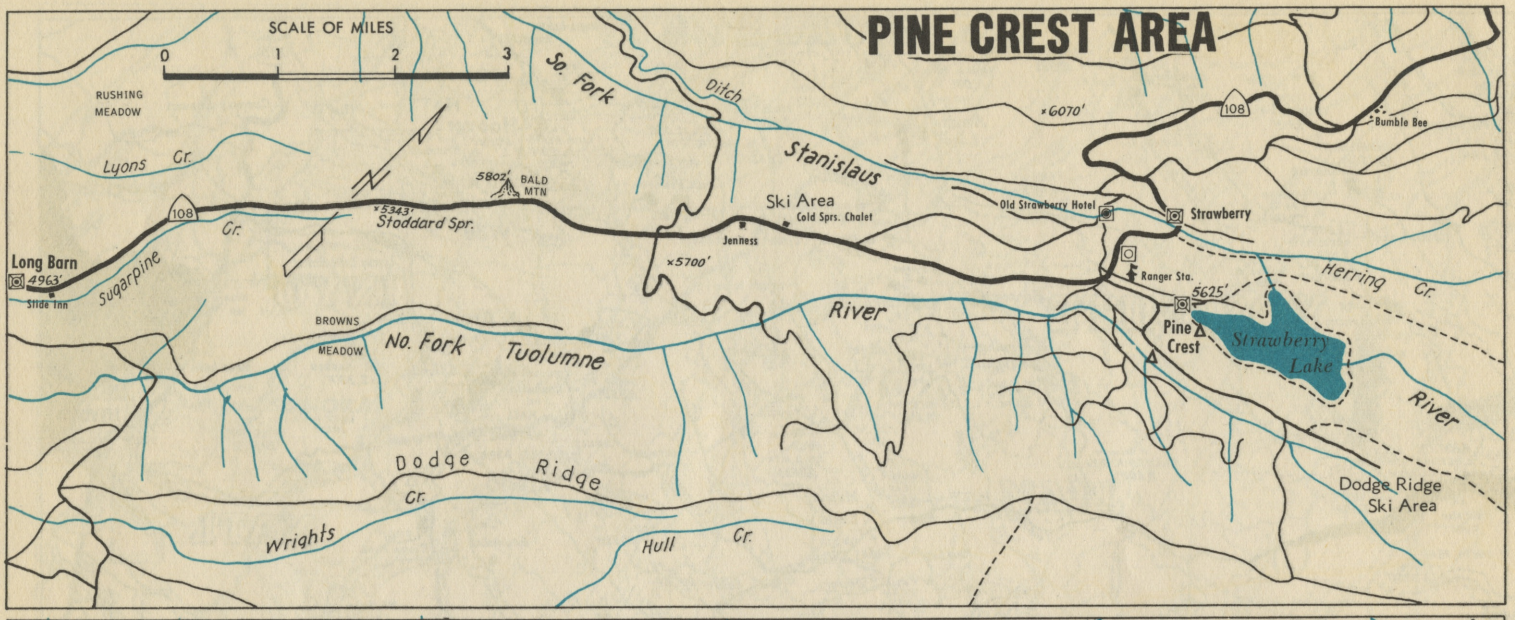
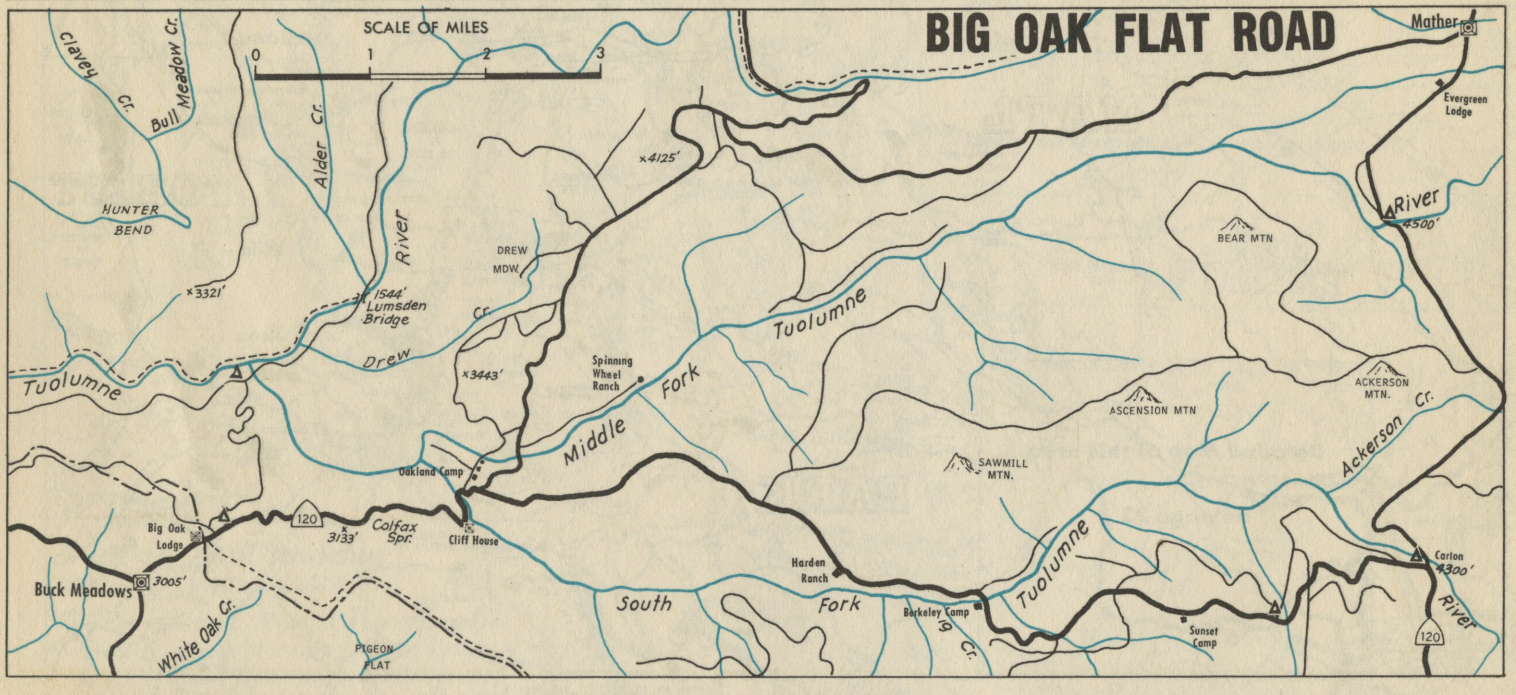
Beasore Cr.
Rube Cr.
Hoffman Cr.





YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

The deep canyons, towering cliffs, and inspiring back country of Yosemite National Park offer some of the most spectacular mountain scenery to be found in the Seirra. Yosemite Valley is the most familiar section of the park, but it is only a small portion of the 756,295 acres that are included in the entire park.

The Valley and the Mariposa Grove of giant sequoias were set aside by Congress in 1864 to be administered as a public trust by the State of California. In 1890, Yosemite National Park, surrounding these areas, was established; and, in 1906, the state receded the Valley and the Grove to the federal government and it became a part of the national park.

Yosemite Valley is a magnificent gorge 7 miles long and averaging one mile in width and a half a mile in depth. It is world-renowned for Half Dome, El Capitan, and other lofty peaks, and for Yosemite Falls which has a total drop of almost half a mile. Yosemite and the other falls in the park reach their maximum flow in May and June while the winter snows are melting. They are still running in July, but some are entirely dry by mid-August when there has been little rain or snow.

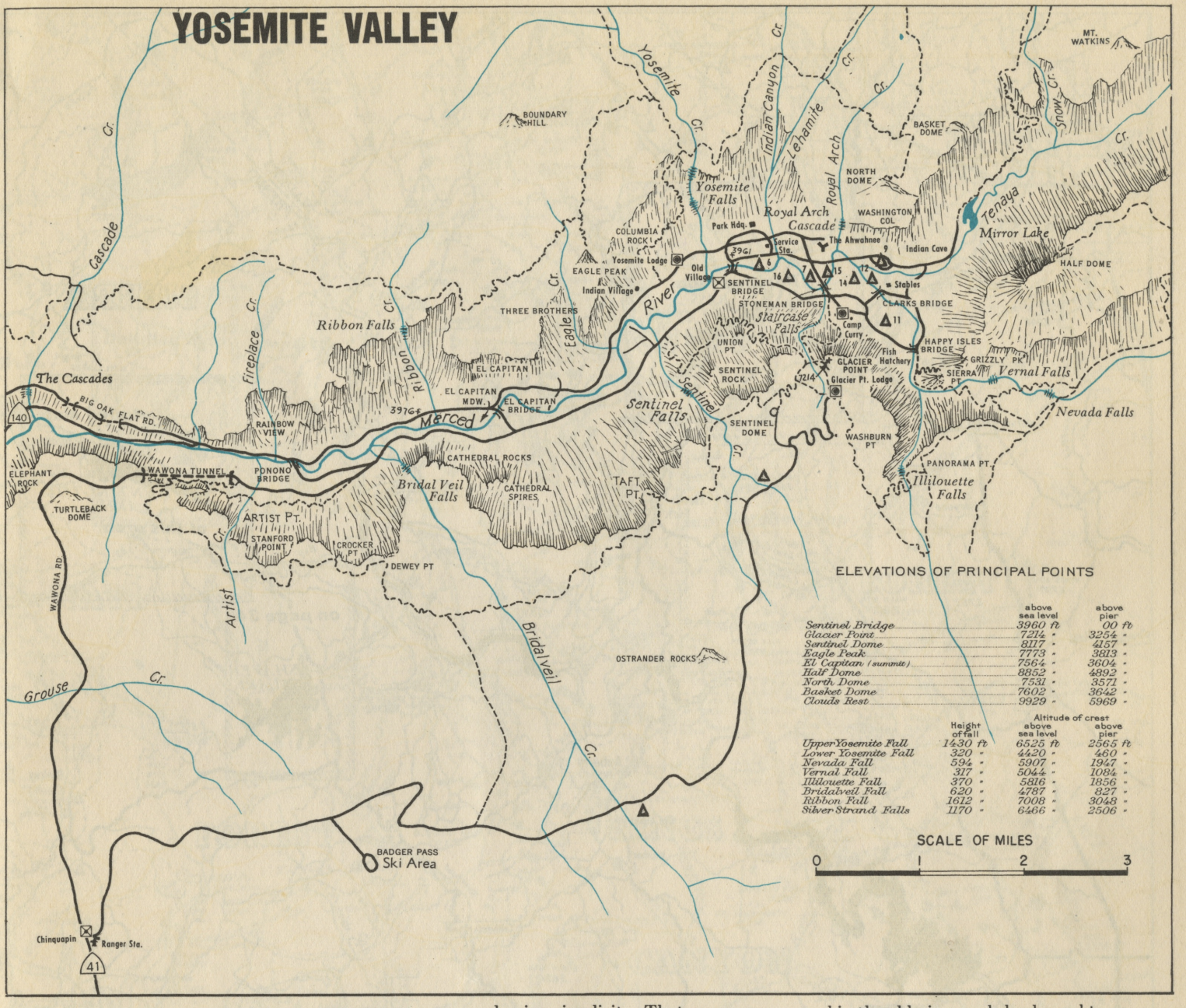
The Mariposa Grove of giant sequoias near the South Entrance contains some 200 enormous trees, some of which are estimated to be more than 3,000 years old. Two smaller groves of giant sequoias, the Tuolumne and Merced groves north of Yosemite Valley, may be reached via the Big Oak Flat Road.

To the north, east, and south of Yosemite Valley extends a vast domain of granite peaks dotted with innumerable lakes and high mountain meadows traversed by some 700 miles of trails.

The floor of the valley is thickly packed with visitors during the summer months, but is only lightly populated the rest of the year. Tent cabins, housekeeping cabins, and hotel accommodations are available, but reservations are required well in advance during the summer. There are a number of campgrounds in the Valley and along the Big Oak Flat and Tioga Roads. The Yosemite Park and Curry Co. also maintains five trail camps in the high country of the park.

The Valley has a mild winter climate and is easily accessible throughout the year. The Badger Pass ski area, 20 miles from Yosemite Valley on the Glacier Point Road, is a popular winter sports center.

For detailed information and cabin or hotel reservations, write to the addresses listed on page 40.



MOTHER LODE EXPLORING

It's easy to explore parts of the gold country without planning a special trip for that purpose. Short detours on any trip into the Sierra from Yosemite north will add a town or two to your collection.

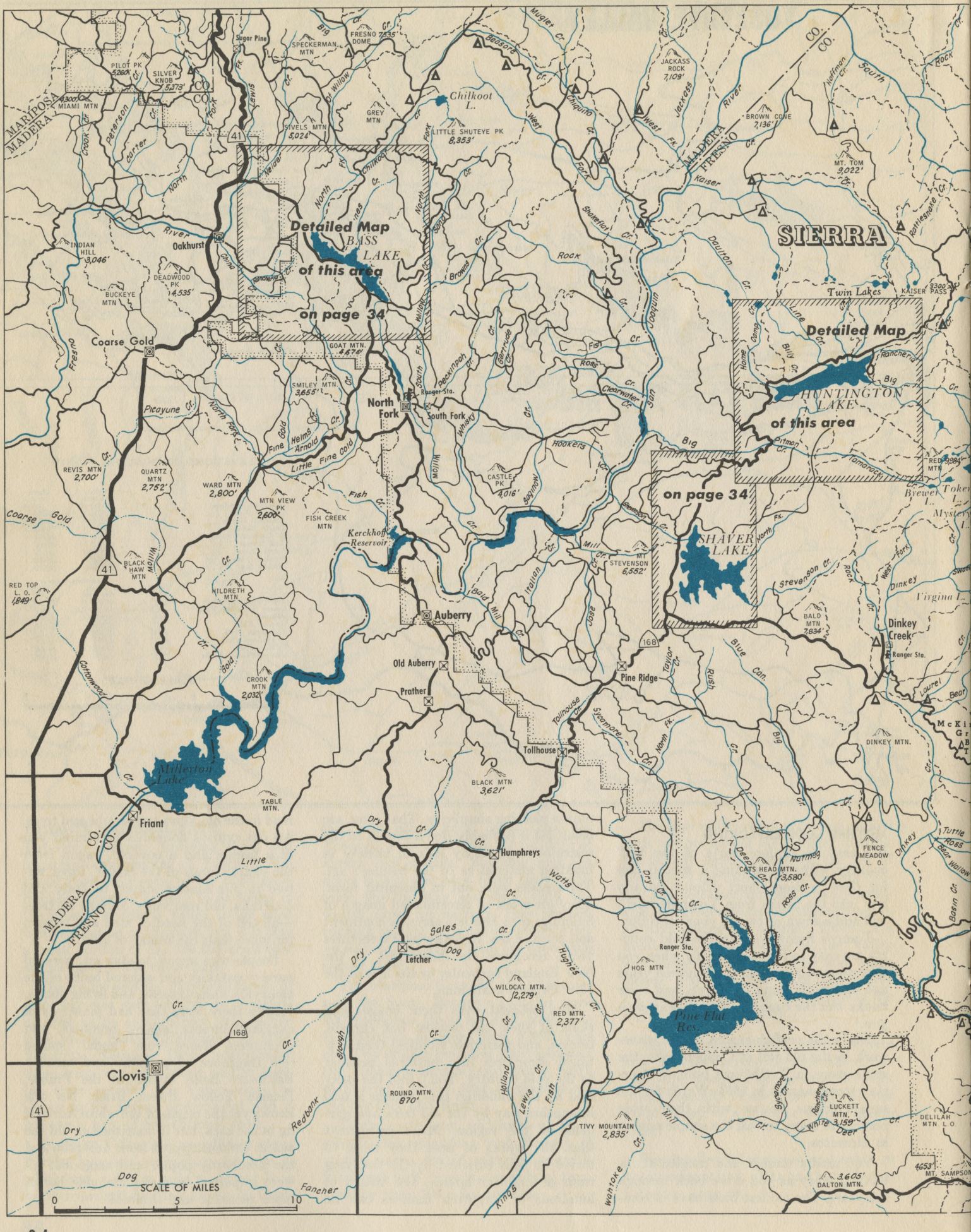
Today's highways into the gold country are easy to follow, but only when you slow your pace to that of a hundred years ago and walk along its streets and river banks will the country have its way with you.

Study the craftsmanship of the stonework in the old jail at Copperopolis; the stone store in Tuttletown built by German stone masons in 1854. Watch for the square frame houses with their wide porches in many towns; the simple adobes in Hornitos.

You read a strange and tangled architectural story as you drive back through the years. The earliest built have in common a pleasing simplicity. That some are beautiful is probably due as much to the restraint imposed by lack of variety in building material as to the builder's art. Their plans were not in blueprint form. They grew out of remembered images of buildings men had left across a continent and across a sea. In many later structures you'll recognize the handicraft of the New England carpenter or the lace of the New Orleans craftsman.

Men brought with them images and skills of their old worlds; but climate, terrain, and materials modified their new world structures into patterns peculiar to the gold country. You'll find the story told by the buildings that remain is told in another way by the old trees and gardens of the region. More permanent than the works of men they seem to thrive on soils enriched by the decaying ruins of forgotten houses. The history of hundreds of forgotten families can be read in the old vines and shrubs and trees. An old cypress flourishes to remind you of a family and a covered wagon from the swamp lands of the South. Trees, native to our eastern states, to Italy and Australia, old rose vines, ancient fig trees —all tell of the need of men and women for more than the frenzy of gold.

People who meant to stay on, perused nursery catalogs and ordered bulbs of the amaryllis, various seeds, and living plants. Homes there were that had plantings of chrysanthemums, asters, begonias, and geraniums. Roses from "home" spilled rich fragrance of perfume and name—Baltimore Belle, Queen of the Prairie, Persian Yellow, Sweet Briar. No one knows yet the origin of the white Adriatic fig in the area, but it flourished as did the acacia and eucalyptus from Australia and the Lombardy poplar and magnolia. All were imported to make the new homes more pleasant and desirable.


Detailed Map of this area
on page 34
Detailed Map of this area
on page 34
SIERRA
MARIPOSA
MADERA
FRESNO
CO.
Oakhurst
Coarse Gold
North Fork
Auberry
Old Auberry
Prather
Pine Ridge
Tollhouse
Friant
Humphreys
Letcher
Clovis
Millerton Lake
BASS LAKE
HUNTINGTON LAKE
SHAVER LAKE
Pine Flat Res.
Kerckhoff Reservoir
Chilkoot L.
Virginia L.
Dinkey Creek
Twin Lakes
Ranger Sta.
SCALE OF MILES
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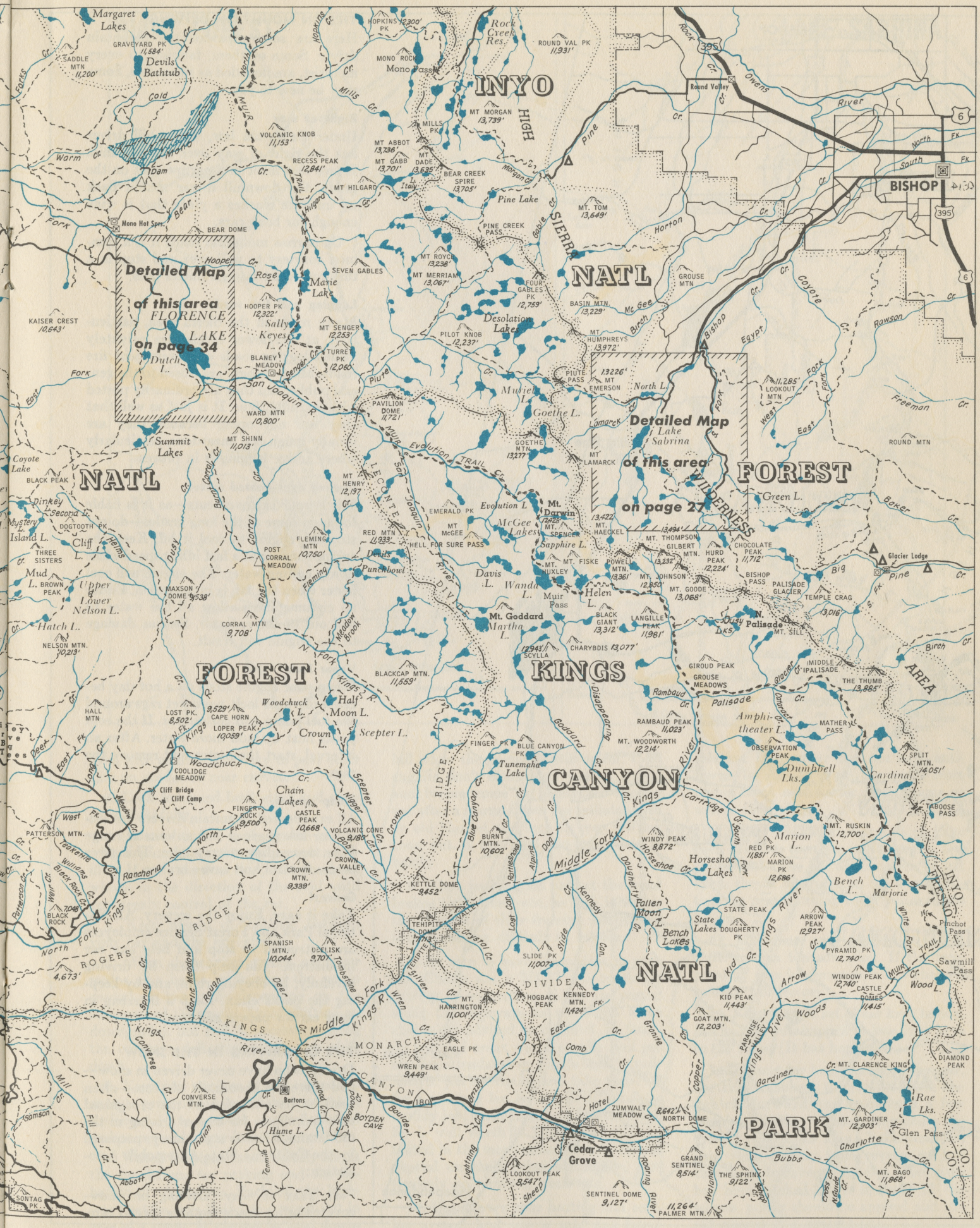
5
10
24


Detailed Map of this area FLORENCE LAKE on page 34
Detailed Map of this area on page 27
INYO NATL FOREST
SIERRA NATL FOREST
KINGS CANYON NATL PARK
WILDERNESS AREA
BISHOP
Round Valley
Mono Hot Spgs.
Mono Pass
Rock Creek Res.
Pine Creek Pass
Desolation Lakes
Muir Pass
Evolution Lake
Evolution Valley
Evolution Trail
Goddard Divide
Kings River
Middle Fork Kings R.
North Fork Kings R.
South Fork Kings R.
San Joaquin R.
Bishop Creek
Rock Creek
Owens River
Pine Creek
Horton Creek
Coyote Creek
Rawson Creek
Egypt Creek
Birch Creek
McGee Creek
Mill Creek
Hilgard Trail
Pacific Crest Trail
Glacier Lodge
Cedar Grove
Bartons
Hume Lake
Mono Hot Springs
Mt. Darwin
Mt. Goddard
Mt. Humphreys
Mt. Tom
Mt. Morgan
Mt. Abbot
Mt. Gabb
Mt. Dade
Bear Creek Spire
Pine Lake
Mt. Hilgard
Mt. Royce
Mt. Merriam
Seven Gables
Four Gables Pk
Basin Mtn.
Grouse Mtn
Mt. Emerson
Piute Pass
Goethe Mtn
Mt. Lamarck
Lake Sabrina
North Lake
Muir Lake
Goethe Lake
Marie Lake
Rose Lake
Sally Keyes Lake
Dutch Lake
Summit Lakes
Coyote Lake
Pinkey Lake
Second Lake
Mystery Lake
Island Lake
Mud Lake
Upper Nelson Lake
Lower Nelson Lake
Hatch Lake
Cliff Lake
Dinkey Lake
Green Lake
Baker Creek
Big Pine Creek
Temple Crag
Palisade Glacier
Middle Palisade
North Palisade
Mt. Sill
Thumb
Mt. Thompson
Gilbert Mtn.
Hurd Peak
Chocolate Peak
Mt. Fiske
Mt. Huxley
Powell Mtn.
Mt. Johnson
Mt. Goode
Bishop Pass
Mt. McGee
Emerald Pk
Red Mtn
Hell For Sure Pass
Fleming Mtn
Post Corral Meadow
Corral Mtn
Maxson Dome
Brown Peak
Nelson Mtn.
Punchbowl
Davis Lake
Wanda Lake
Helen Lake
Martha Lake
Black Giant
Langille Peak
Charybdis
Scylla
Giroud Peak
Grouse Meadows
Rambaud Peak
Rambaud Creek
Mt. Woodworth
Amphitheater L.
Mather Pass
Observation Peak
Dumbbell Lks.
Split Mtn.
Cardinal L.
Taboose Pass
Finger Pk
Blue Canyon Pk
Tunemaha Lake
Blackcap Mtn.
Woodchuck L.
Half Moon L.
Crown L.
Scepter L.
Chain Lakes
Lost Pk.
Cape Horn
Loper Peak
Hall Mtn
Coolidge Meadow
Cliff Bridge
Cliff Camp
Finger Rock
Castle Peak
Volcanic Cone
Crown Valley
Crown Mtn.
Kettle Dome
Kettle Ridge
Burnt Mtn.
Blue Canyon
Nigger Creek
Patterson Mtn.
Black Rock
Rancheria Creek
Williams Creek
Tehipite Dome
Tehipite Valley
Crystal Cr.
Slide Pk
Spanish Mtn.
Obelisk
Tombstone Cr.
Rogers Ridge
Harrington
Hogback Peak
Kennedy Mtn.
Eagle Pk
Wren Peak
Monarch Divide
Converse Mtn.
Boyden Cave
Boulder Creek
Zumwalt Meadow
North Dome
Goat Mtn.
Kid Peak
Castle Domes
Window Peak
Pyramid Pk
Arrow Peak
Marion Pk
Red Pk
Marion L.
Horseshoe Lakes
Fallen Moon L.
Bench Lakes
State Peak
Dougherty Pk
Bench L.
Marjorie L.
Pinchot Pass
Mt. Ruskin
Windy Peak
Mt. Clarence King
Diamond Peak
Rae Lks.
Glen Pass
Mt. Gardiner
Mt. Bago
Grand Sentinel
The Sphinx
Lookout Peak
Sentinel Dome
Palmer Mtn.
Roaring River
Paradise Valley
Kings River Woods
Sawmill Pass
Lookout Mtn
Round Mtn
Freeman Creek
Lamarck Creek
Kaiser Crest
Hooper Pk
Turret Pk
Blaney Meadow
Pavilion Dome
Ward Mtn
Mt. Shinn
Mt. Senger
Pilot Knob
Mt. Haeckel
Mt. Spencer
Mt. Humphreys
Saddle Mtn
Graveyard Pk
Devils Bathtub
Volcanic Knob
Recess Peak
Bear Dome
Hopkins Pk
Round Val Pk
Mills Pk
Deer Creek
Long Creek
Meadow Creek
Rough Creek
Spring Creek
Tombstone Cr.
Silver Cr.
Wren Cr.
Comb Cr.
Granite Cr.
Cooper Cr.
Lightning Cr.
Avalanche Cr.
Bubbs Creek
Charlotte Cr.
Woods Cr.
Arrow Cr.
Kid Cr.
Gardiner Cr.
Mill Cr.
Isamson Cr.
Indian Creek
Tenmile Cr.
Abbott Cr.
Sheep Cr.
Lookout Cr.
Cross Cr.
N. Rawson Cr.
Sonntag Pk.
Fork
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Creek
River
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Peak
Mtn.
Meadow
Valley
Ridge
Canyon
Divide
Basin
Glacier
Trail
Dam
Hotel
Lodge
Camp
Bridge
Res.
Pk.
Dome
Spire
Crest
Knob
Tower
Gap
Notch
Creek
Fork
Forks
Junction
Jct.
Hwy
Rd.
Rt.
Loop
Grove
Flat
Flats
Valley
Basin
Plateau
Mesa
Hill
Hills
Butte
Bluff
Cliff
Cliffs
Wall
Walls
Ridge
Crest
Summit
Saddle
Col
Gap
Notch
Pass
Trail
Path
Road
Highway
Bridge
Ford
Crossing
Camp
Campground
Lodge
Resort
Store
Post Office
Ranger Station
Visitor Center
Museum
Picnic Area
Parking
Restroom
Water
Spring
Springs
Well
Tank
Reservoir
Dam
Power
Transmission
Line
Boundary
Park
Forest
Wilderness
Area
Monument
Historic
Site
Trailhead
Campsite
Lookout
Fire
Station
Airport
Landing
Strip
Helipad
Heliport
Golf
Course
Club
Ski
Area
Run
Lift
Tow
Rope
Chair
Gondola
Tram
Aerial
Cable
Car
Train
Railroad
Track
Yard
Depot
Station
Stop
Signal
Light
Beacon
Tower
Antenna
Mast
Wire
Line
Cable
Pipe
Pipeline
Conduit
Tunnel
Bridge
Overpass
Underpass
Interchange
Ramp
Lane
Shoulder
Median
Guardrail
Barrier
Fence
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Cattle
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Coast
Shore
Beach
Dune
Desert
Oasis
Tundra
Glacier
Iceberg
Snowfield
Ice
Cap
Sheet
Moraine
Drumlin
Esker
Kame
Kettle
Erratic
Striation
Cirque
Arete
Horn
Col
Hanging
Valley
Fjord
Delta
Alluvial
Fan
Floodplain
Terrace
Meander
Oxbow
Rapids
Falls
Cascade
Waterfall
Gorge
Canyon
Ravine
Gully
Wash
Arroyo
Playa
Lake
Pond
Swamp
Marsh
Bog
Fen
Wetland
Riparian
Zone
Habitat
Vegetation
Forest
Woodland
Scrub
Grassland
Meadow
Prairie
Savanna
Chaparral
Alpine
Subalpine
Montane
Foothill
Lowland
Upland
Highland
Plateau
Mesa
Butte
Badlands
Canyonlands
Slickrock
Sandstone
Limestone
Granite
Basalt
Volcanic
Igneous
Sedimentary
Metamorphic
Rock
Mineral
Ore
Mine
Quarry
Pit
Tailings
Dump
Ghost
Town
Cemetery
Historic
Site
Marker
Plaque
Monument
Memorial
Park
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Preserve
Sanctuary
Refuge
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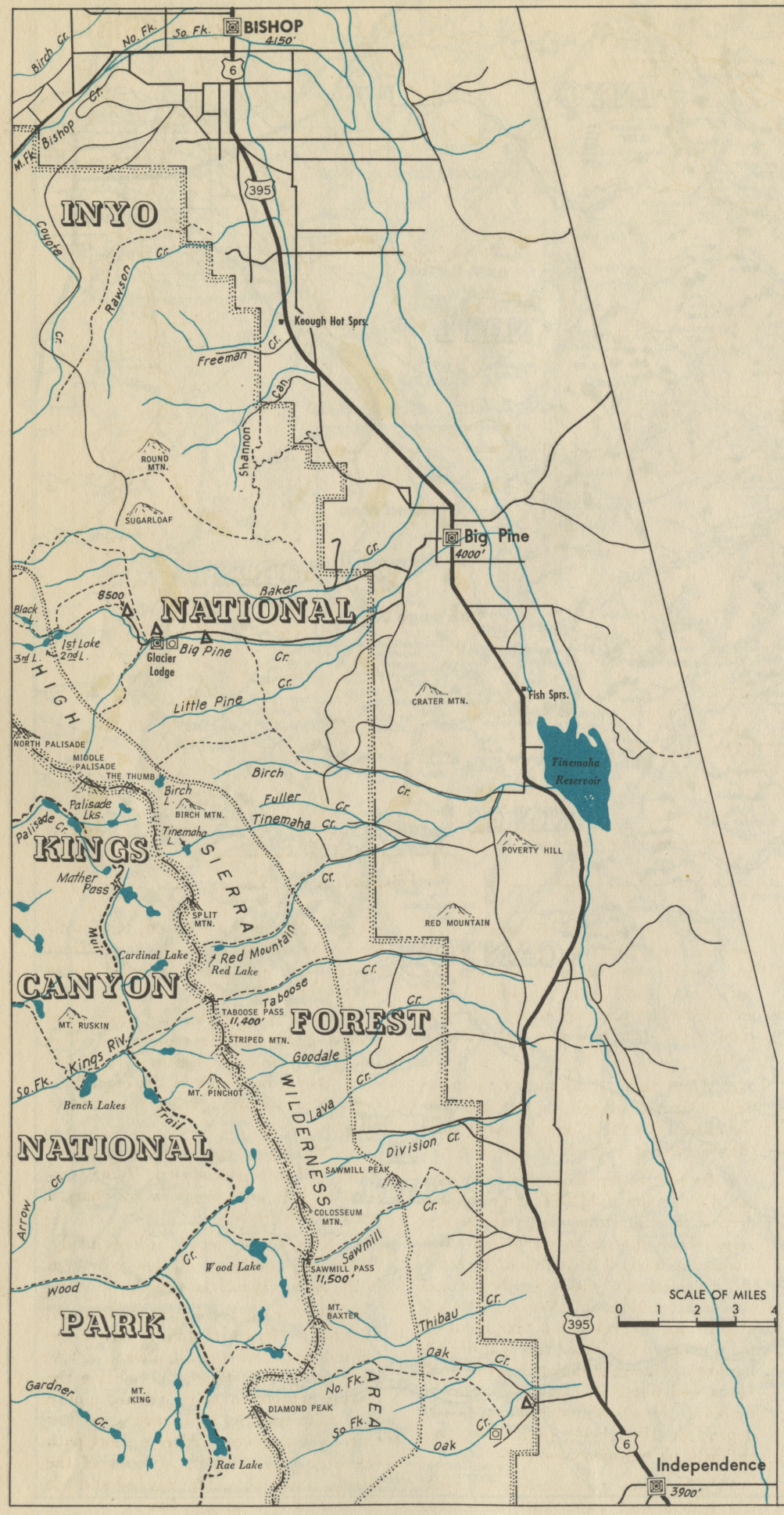
Monument
Memorial
Park
Reserve
Preserve
Sanctuary
Refuge
Wilderness
Area



TIPS ON MOUNTAIN DRIVING

Here are some tips for the mountain driver. Some of these, familiar to every motorist, are included as reminders. Some may be new to you:

Right of way

Under California law, the uphill driver has the right of way over the downhill. If two cars meet in a narrow spot on the grade, the downhill driver should back up until he reaches a place that is wide enough for both cars.

On narrow mountain roads it is a common courtesy to pull over and stop in a turn-out to let faster vehicles pass.

Logging and fire roads

Many roads in the Sierra area, particularly at the lower levels, are privately owned logging roads or government fire roads. Most of these are closed to the general public, and they are ordinarily posted with warning signs. It is just as well that they are not open; because they are usually rough and hazardous, particularly where active logging is in process.

Cooling over-heated motor

When your car overheats—as it is liable to do on some of the long grades—do not stop the engine to cool it off. Keep the engine running at a fast idling speed while slowly adding water. The engine will cool faster when the fan is in operation. Under no circumstances allow all the water to boil out of the radiator. Serious damage to the engine will result.

Vapor lock

When your engine stops on a hot day because of vapor lock, pack wet rags around the fuel pump and carburetor. If the cold packs heat up, add more water. After an interval, start the motor and remove the rags.

Steep grades

All experienced mountain drivers use second or low gears or low automatic range when descending steep grades. This gives better control and saves brakes.

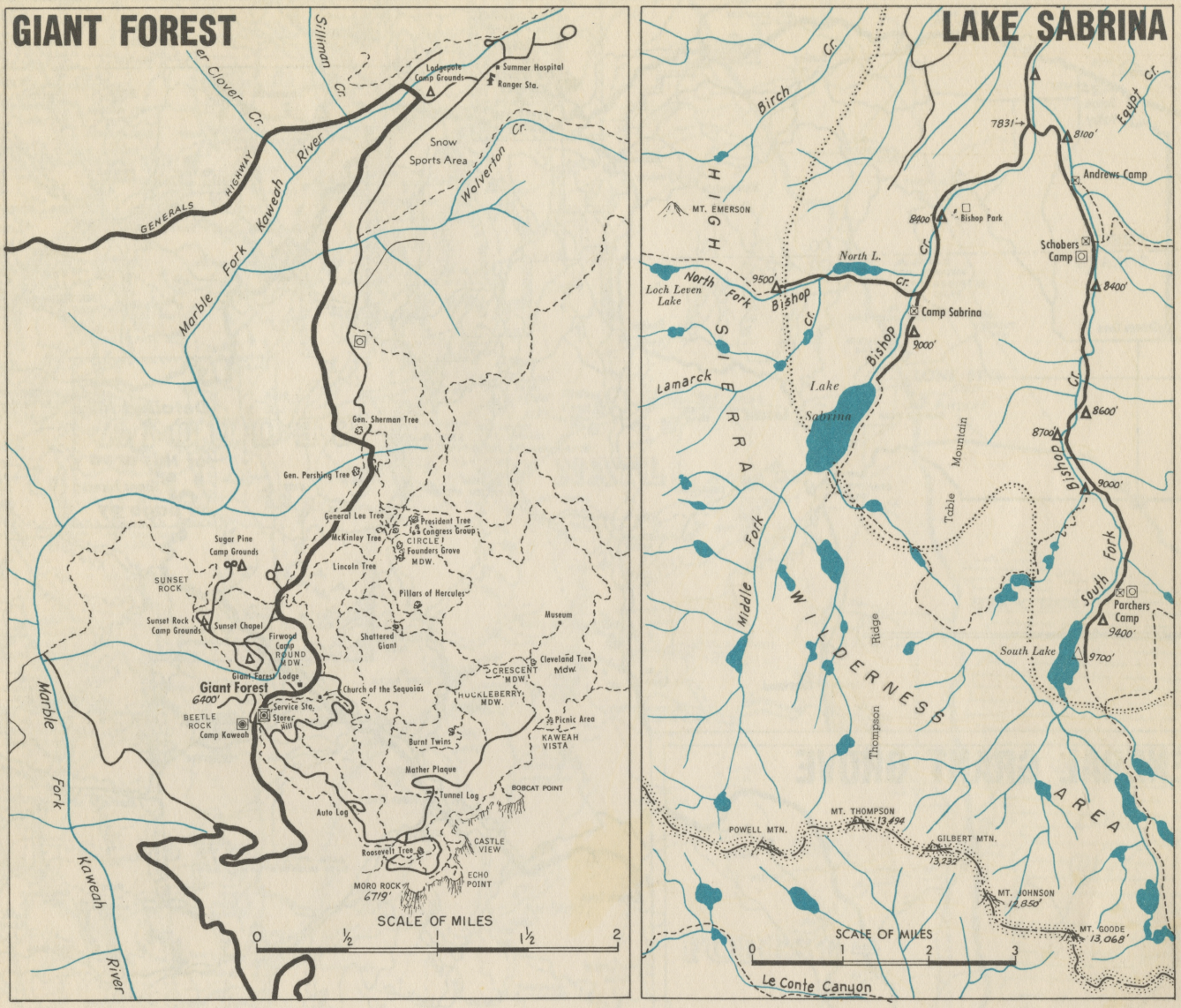
General

Take it easy. Enjoy the scenery. All National Park and Forest Service employees are instructed to stop and help any car in distress. You help them by driving carefully, by obeying rules, and by keeping the parks clean. Keep a litterbag in your car for papers and trash.

TIPS ON DRIVING IN THE SNOW

Drivers who have never driven in snow—and there are thousands of them—often need to be reminded of the recognized safe techniques for winter driving in the mountains. Here is a summary, prepared by the California State Automobile Association:

1. Take it easy. Driving on snow-covered or icy roads requires special care,



even with chains. Don't try to pass other cars on grades or near curves.

2. Look for speed limit signs and obey them faithfully.

3. On snow or ice, apply brakes gently, with a pumping action to prevent skidding. If your car does skid, turn the front wheels in the direction of the skid until you regain control of the car.

4. Keep plenty of distance between your car and the one ahead.

5. When descending grades use your motor as a brake by keeping the car in second or low gear, depending on the steepness of the grade. Avoid shifting on downgrades; but if it is necessary, bring the car to a full stop before you shift down.

6. Keep one window of the car partly open to prevent fogging of the windshield surfaces and to prevent accumulation of carbon monoxide gas inside the car.

7. Watch for signs or ask locally about the regulations for parking and the behavior of snowplows. Park off the highway, but be sure that you can get out in case of a storm. It's better to head downhill while the engine is still warm. Cold engines don't climb very well. A shovel and broom come in handy for digging out after a storm. Cover the radiator with an old blanket and tarp to keep drifting snow out. A tow rope also may come in handy.

8. When parking, do not set the hand brakes tight when wet, as this increases the chances of their freezing solidly and thus becoming difficult to release.

9. Be sure to have tire chains in your car. Chains are a MUST for mountain driving in wintertime. Signs are posted along the highways to warn you when chains are advised or required. In heavily traveled areas, you'll usually find gas station attendants or "chain men" available to put on chains and take them off for a nominal fee. Since this is usually a muddy job, many motorists feel the small fee is well worth it. Chains can also be rented in the mountains; but you cannot depend on their being obtainable, particularly on crowded weekends.

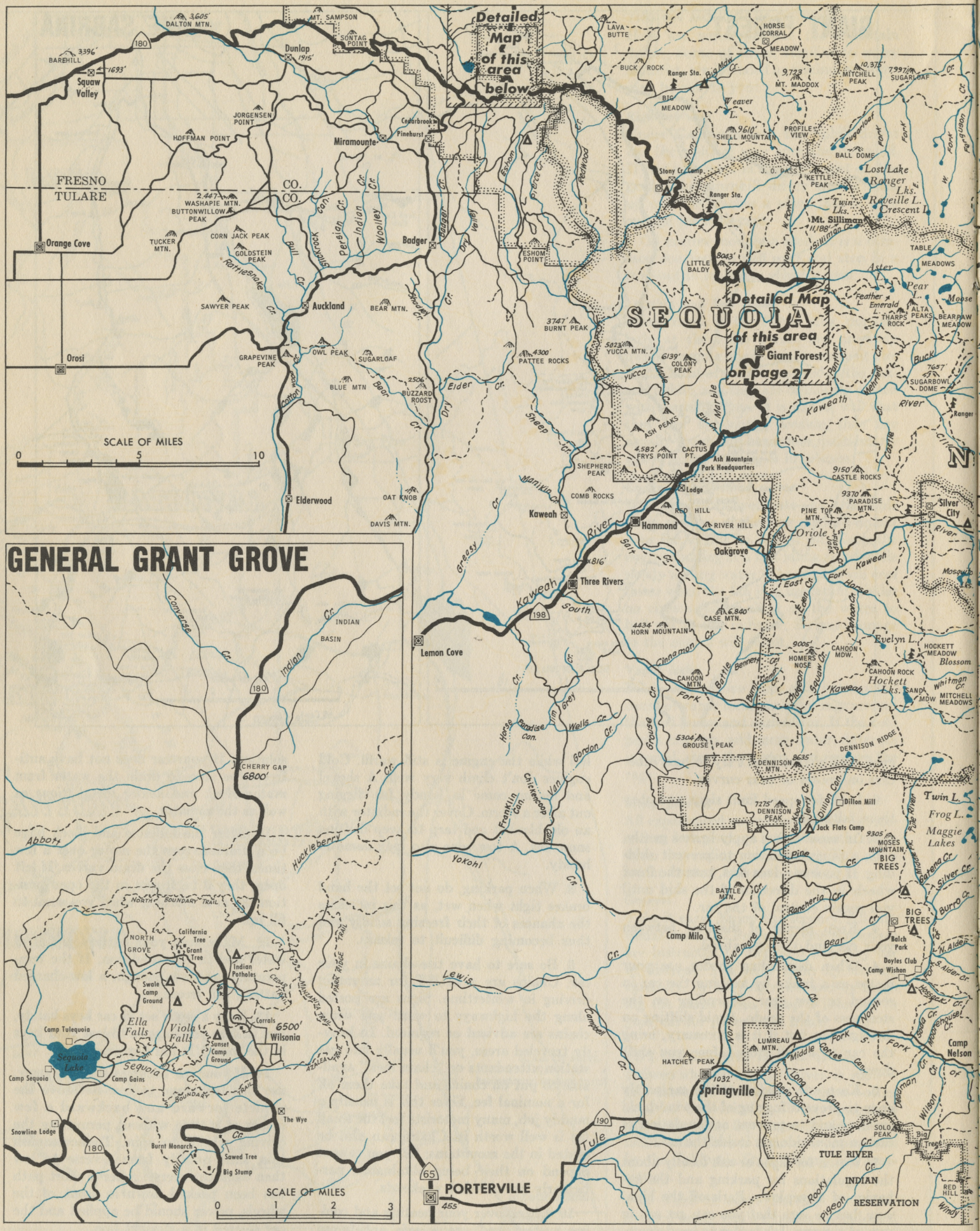
10. Check over your heating and cooling system and use a safe anti-freeze solution. If your car does not have anti-freeze, be sure to drain the water from *motor block and heater installations* as well as the radiator.

11. After the radiator and block have been drained, turn the motor over a few times, then close the drain valves. If left open, they'll be frozen in the open position the next morning when you want to fill up.

12. Make sure your battery is full of water and in top condition. If the temperature gets low enough, a low-charged battery will freeze.

13. Keep a spare set of car keys handy, just in case you happen to lose your keys in the snow. (It has happened.)

14. If your car becomes stuck in snow, use this technique to free it: Move the vehicle forward and backward a few inches at a time without permitting the driving wheels to spin. To accomplish this, shift quickly from reverse to low then back to reverse. After a short path has been packed down in front of the wheels, power should be applied and the car steered in a straight line.


Detailed Map of this area below
Detailed Map of this area
SEQUOIA
Giant Forest
on page 27
FRESNO CO.
TULARE CO.
SCALE OF MILES
0 5 10
GENERAL GRANT GROVE
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3
Dunlap
Squaw Valley
Orange Cove
Auckland
Orosi
Elderwood
Miramonte
Badger
Cedarbrook
Pinehurst
Hammond
Kaweah
Three Rivers
Lemon Cove
Oakgrove
Ash Mountain
Park Headquarters
Silver City
Camp Milo
Springville
PORTERVILLE
TULE RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION
Dillon Mill
Jack Flats Camp
Camp Nelson
Doyles Club
Camp Wishon
Batch Park
Camp Tulequoia
Sequoia Lake
Camp Sequoia
Camp Gains
Snowline Lodge
The Wye
Burnt Monarch
Sawed Tree
Big Stump
Swale Camp Ground
Sunset Camp Ground
Indian Potholes
Corrals
Wilsonia
Grant Tree
California Tree
NORTH GROVE
CHERRY GAP 6800'
INDIAN BASIN
Ella Falls
Viola Falls
Sequoia Creek
Kaweah River
Middle Fork
South Fork
North Fork
Tule R.
Lewis Creek
Yokohl Creek
Deer Creek
Dry Creek
Bear Creek
Cedar Creek
Redwood Creek
Big Meadow
Weaver L.
Lost Lake
Ranger Lks.
Raveille L.
Crescent L.
Twin Lks.
Twin L.
Frog L.
Maggie Lakes
Evelyn L.
Oriole L.
Hockett Lks.
Hockett Meadow
Mitchell Meadows
Aster Pear L.
Moose
Feather L.
Emerald L.
Bearpaw Meadow
Table Meadows
Sugarbowl Dome
Paradise Mtn.
Castle Rocks
Pine Top Mtn.
Cahoon Rock
Cahoon Mdw.
Homers Nose
Dennison Ridge
Dennison Mtn.
Dennison Peak
Moses Mountain
Big Trees
Lumreau Mtn.
Hatchet Peak
Solo Peak
Red Hill
Windy
Rocky
Pigeon
Mt. Silliman
Mt. Maddox
Mitchell Peak
Sugarloaf
Ball Dome
Kettle Peak
Profile View
Shell Mountain
Lava Butte
Horse Corral Meadow
Buck Rock
Ranger Sta.
Stony Cr. Camp
J. O. Pass
Little Baldy
Table Meadows
Burnt Peak
Yucca Mtn.
Colony Peak
Pattee Rocks
Frys Point
Cactus Pt.
Ash Peaks
Shepherd Peak
Comb Rocks
Red Hill
River Hill
Case Mtn.
Horn Mountain
Cahoon Mtn.
Grouse Peak
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Cinnamon Creek
Bennett Creek
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Paradise Can.
Wells Creek
Gordon Creek
Franklin Can.
Chickenroop Can.
Van Creek
Berry Creek
Dillon Can.
Silver Creek
Burro Creek
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S. Alder Creek
Hossack Creek
Moosehead Creek
Wilson Creek
Deadman Creek
Long Can.
Deep Can.
Coffee Can.
Campbell Creek
Hazel Green Creek
Mineral King Rd.
Generals Highway
North Boundary Trail
Sequoia Boundary
Azalea Trail
Huckleberry Trail
Mahogany Trail
Pear Ridge Trail
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Abbott Creek
Huckleberry Creek
Dillon Creek
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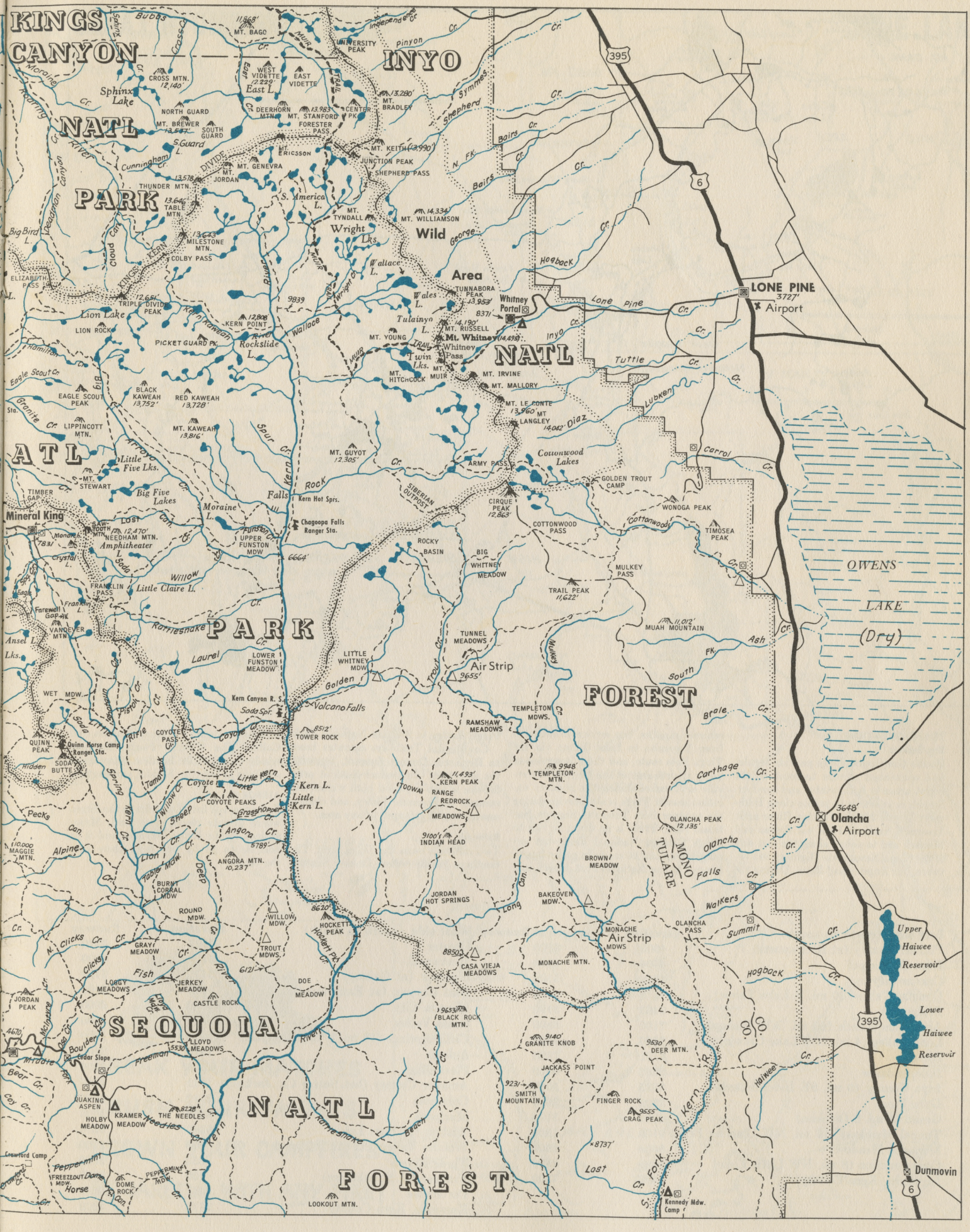
KINGS CANYON NATL PARK
INYO NATL Wild Area
SEQUOIA NATL FOREST
SEQUOIA NATL FOREST
PARK
PARK
ATL
FOREST
OWENS LAKE (Dry)
LONE PINE 3727' Airport
Olancha 3648' Airport
Dunmovin
Mineral King
Whitney Portal
Mt. Whitney 14,495'
Whitney Pass
Mt. Langley 14,042'
Mt. Williamson 14,384'
Mt. Tyndall 14,386'
Mt. Russell 14,190'
Mt. Young 13,951'
Tunnabora Peak 13,953'
Mt. Irvine
Mt. Mallory
Mt. Le Conte 13,960'
Mt. Muir
Mt. Hitchcock
Mt. Guyot 12,305'
Mt. Kaweah 13,816'
Red Kaweah 13,728'
Black Kaweah 13,752'
Eagle Scout Peak
Lippincott Mtn.
Mt. Stewart
Triple Divide Peak 12,651'
Lion Rock
Kern Point 12,808'
Picket Guard Pk.
Table Mtn. 13,640'
Milestone Mtn. 13,643'
Colby Pass
Thunder Mtn. 13,518'
Mt. Jordan
Mt. Genevra
Mt. Ericsson
Mt. Keith (13,990')
Junction Peak
Shepherd Pass
Mt. Bradley 13,280'
Center Pk.
Deerhorn Mtn.
Mt. Stanford 13,983'
Forester Pass
North Guard
Mt. Brewer 13,567'
South Guard
Cross Mtn. 12,140'
Sphinx Lake
West Vidette 12,229'
East Vidette
University Peak
Mt. Bago 11,868'
Cottonwood Lakes
Cottonwood Pass
Cirque Peak 12,863'
Army Pass
Golden Trout Camp
Wonoga Peak
Timosea Peak
Mulkey Pass
Trail Peak 11,622'
Big Whitney Meadow
Rocky Basin
Muah Mountain 11,012'
Tunnel Meadows
Little Whitney Mdw.
Air Strip 9655'
Templeton Mdws.
Templeton Mtn. 9948'
Ramshaw Meadows
Kern Peak 11,493'
Redrock Meadows
Olancha Peak 12,135'
Brown Meadow
Bakeoven Mdw.
Jordan Hot Springs
Monache Air Strip
Monache Mtn.
Olancha Pass
Indian Head 9100'
Tower Rock 8512'
Volcano Falls
Kern Canyon R. S.
Soda Spr.
Kern Hot Spr.
Chagoopa Falls Ranger Sta.
Quinn Horse Camp Ranger Sta.
Quinn Peak
Soda Butte
Coyote Peaks
Coyote Pass
Kern L.
Little Kern L.
Coyote L.
Little Kern Lake
Angora Mtn. 10,237
Hockett Peak 8620'
Hockett Pk. Trail
Willow Mdw.
Trout Mdws.
Round Mdw.
Burnt Corral Mdw.
Table Mdw.
Gray Meadow
Lodgy Meadows
Jerkey Meadow
Doe Meadow
Castle Rock
Casa Vieja Meadows 8850'
Black Rock Mtn. 9653'
Granite Knob 9140'
Deer Mtn. 9630'
Jackass Point
Smith Mountain 9231'
Finger Rock
Crag Peak 9555'
Lookout Mtn.
Kennedy Mdw. Camp
Lloyd Meadows 5530'
Cedar Slope
Quaking Aspen
Holby Meadow
Kramer Meadow
The Needles 8228'
Freeman Creek
Boulder Creek
Mt. Jordan Peak 4670'
Crawford Camp
Freezeout Mdw.
Peppermint Mdw.
Dome Rock
Horse Pass
Maggie Mtn. 10,000'
Alpine Pass
Deep Creek
Fish River
Clicks Creek
Sheep Creek
Willow Creek
Tamarack Creek
Spring Creek
Pistol Creek
Rattlesnake Creek
Laurel Creek
Golden Trout Creek
Trout Creek
Mulkey Creek
Ash Mountain
South Fork Brale Creek
Carthage Creek
Olancha Creek
Walkers Summit
Hogback Creek
Lone Pine Creek
Tuttle Creek
Lubken Creek
Carrol Creek
Diaz Creek
Wallace Creek
Bairs Creek
Shepherd Creek
Symmes Creek
Pinyon Creek
Independence Creek
Kern River
Kern River N. Fk.
Kern River S. Fk.
Lost Creek
Beach Creek
Rattlesnake Creek
Upper Haiwee Reservoir
Lower Haiwee Reservoir
Haiwee Creek
Inyo Co.
Tulare Co.
Mono Co.
395
6
Rocky Basin
Big Whitney Meadow
Mulkey Pass
Trail Peak 11,622'
Cottonwood Pass
Cirque Peak 12,863'
Army Pass
Golden Trout Camp
Wonoga Peak
Timosea Peak
Cottonwood Lakes
Siberian Outpost
Rock Creek
Spur Creek
Arroyo Creek
Big Arroyo
Granite Creek
Eagle Scout Creek
Hamilton Creek
Big Bird Lake
Chicken Spring Lake
Deadman Canyon
Roaring River
Moraine Creek
Bubbs Creek
Sphinx Creek
Cascade Creek
Paradise Valley
Monarch Lakes
Crystal Lake
Sawtooth Mtn.
Lost Needham Mtn. 12,470'
Amphitheater Lake
Soda Springs
Franklin Lakes
Franklin Pass
Farewell Gap
Vandever Mtn.
Ansel Adams Lakes
Little Five Lakes
Big Five Lakes
Timber Gap
Moraine Lake
Funston Creek
Upper Funston Mdw.
Lower Funston Meadow
Wet Mdw.
Fishook Creek
Soda Creek
Little Rifle Creek
Rifle Creek
Coyote Creek
Hidden Lake
Pecks Canyon
Lion Creek
Angora Creek
Deep Creek
Burnt Corral Mdw.
Round Mdw.
Willow Mdw.
Trout Mdws.
Gray Meadow
Lodgy Meadows
Jerkey Meadow
Doe Meadow
Castle Rock
Jordan Peak
Milestone Creek
Bear Creek
Coy Creek
Crawford Creek
Peppermint Mdw.
Freezeout Mdw.
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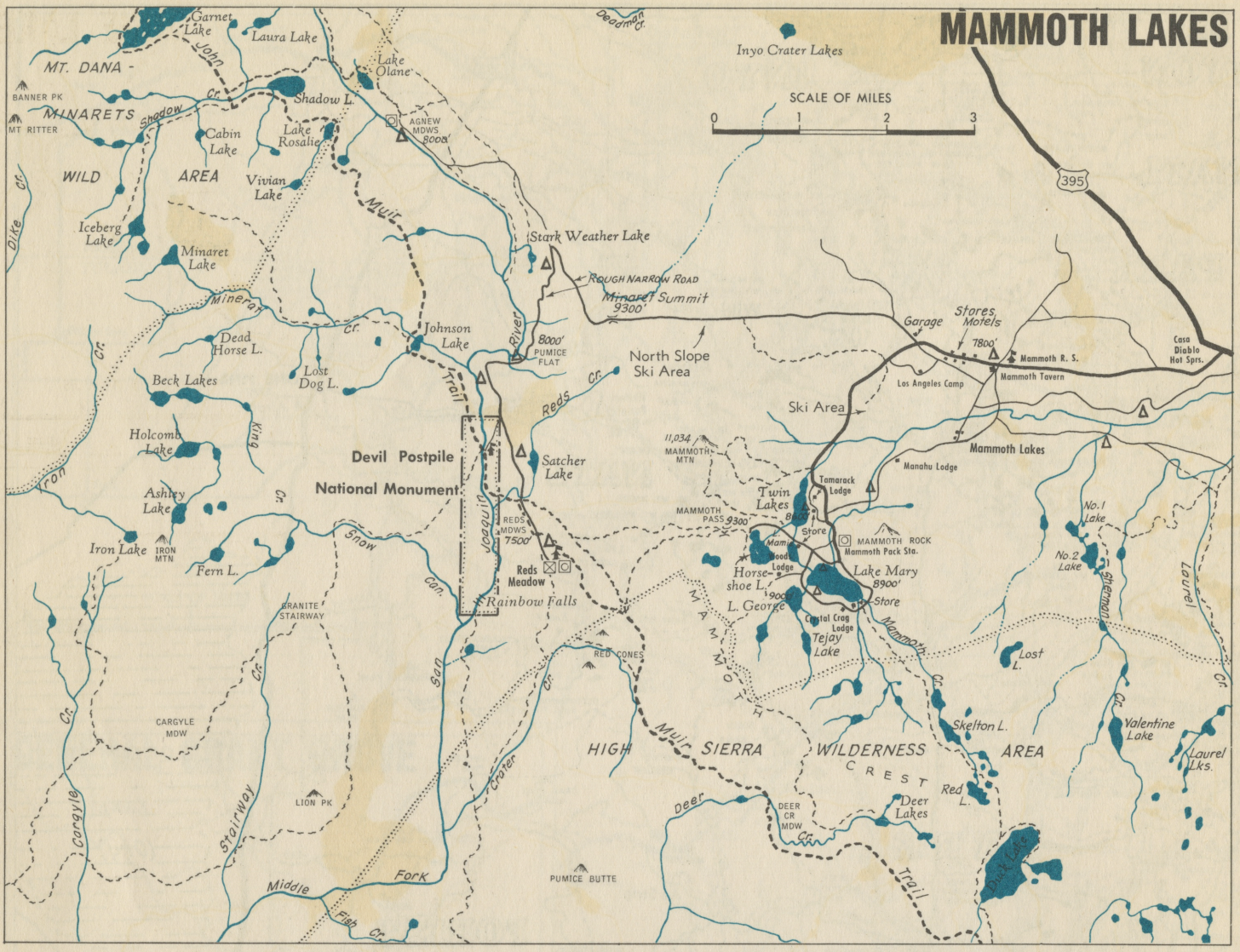


TRANSPORTATION

Bus Service

Pacific Greyhound Lines provide regular and convenient service to most of the resort areas in both winter and summer. Service is available to points along Highways 40 and 50, the Feather River area, Yosemite National Park via Fresno and Merced, and to points along the east side of the Sierra Nevada via Highway 395 between Los Angeles and Reno. During the summer months, bus service is available from Yosemite to Lake Tahoe via the Tioga Pass route, and there is service to many resorts around the lake via Placerville or Truckee during the summer vacation season. There is also service during the summer from Tulare to Sequoia National Park. There is no direct service to Kings Canyon National Park, but arrangements can be made to go by bus to Kings Canyon National Park from Giant Forest Lodge in Sequoia National Park.

Continental Trailways operates buses to Reno via Donner Summit, servicing the resorts in the Donner Summit area. Service is also provided both winter and summer to Yosemite Valley, and charter service can be arranged to any area.

Railroads

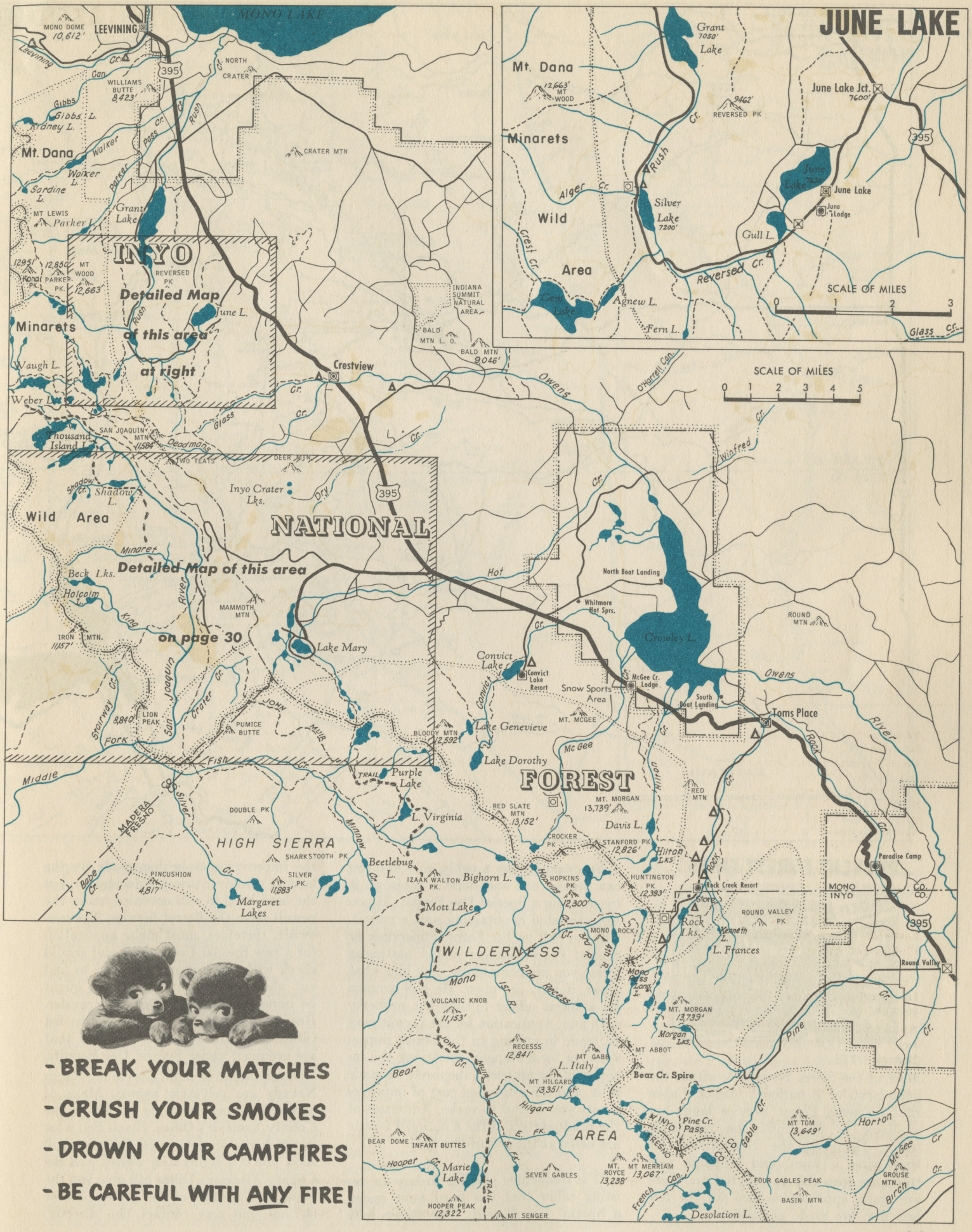
Two railroads cross the Sierra crest. The Southern Pacific crosses Donner Summit and makes stops at Truckee, Norden, and Colfax. The Western Pacific Railroad winds through the Feather River area, stopping at Oroville, Keddie, and Portola.

AIRPORTS

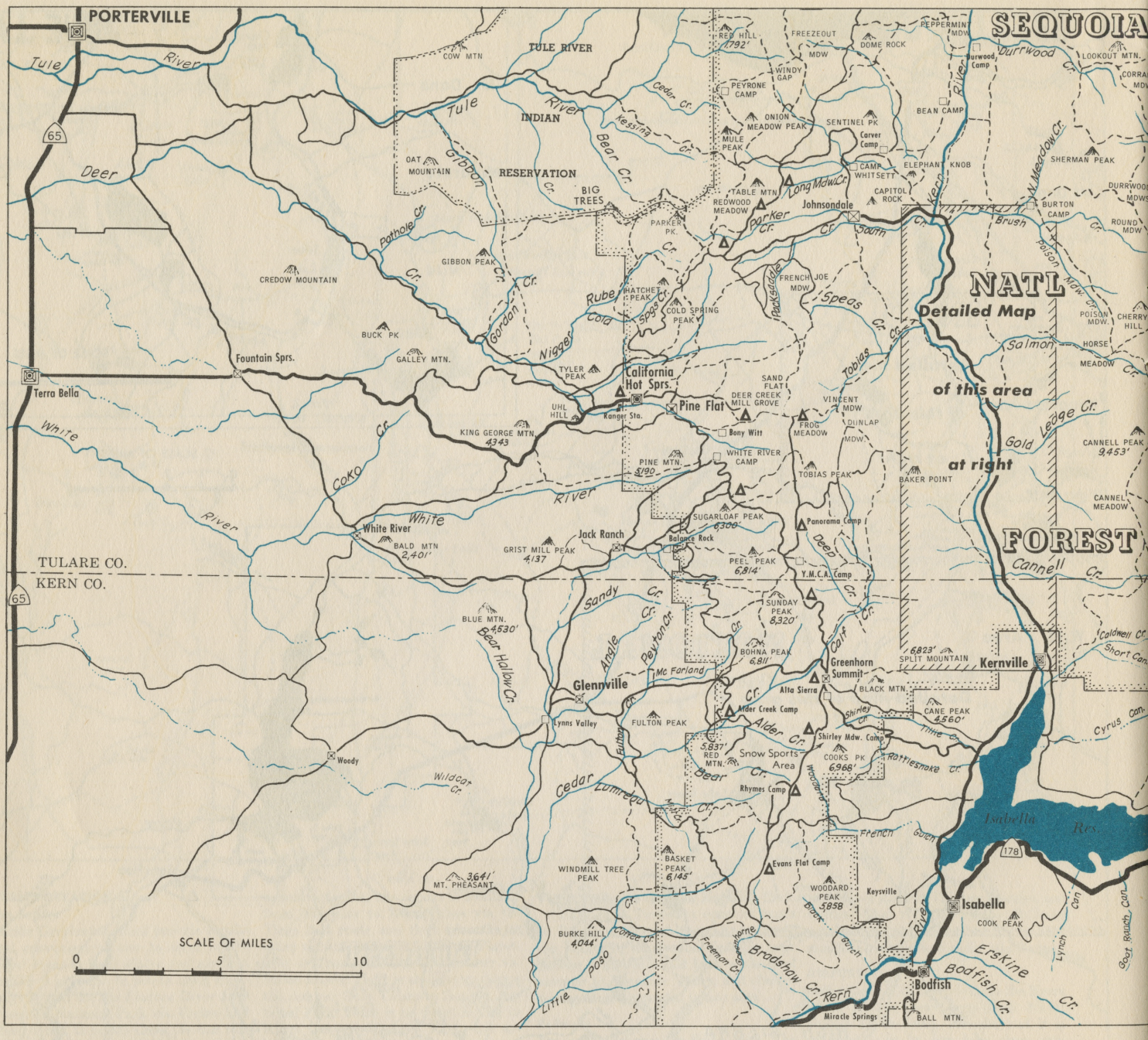
Following is a list of airfields in the Sierra where private planes may land. Major airlines fly to Reno, Nevada, and it is possible to go by bus from there into the Sierra.

East side (north to south)	Elevation	Length of Runway
Plumas County (at Beckwourth)	4900	3500
Reno Municipal	4404	6400
Carson City	4752	5100
Douglas-Tahoe (10 mi. E Lake Tahoe)	4718	7400
Bridgeport	6465	3100
Arcularius Ranch (40 mi. NW Bishop)	7100	5800
Long Valley (4 mi. NW Lake Crowley)	7100	4300
Bishop	4121	7500
Independence	3926	2800
Inyo County (8 mi. SE Independence)	3835	5000
Lone Pine	3700	2600
Grant (3 mi. S Olancha)	3700	3100
Tunnel Meadows (15 mi. NW Olancha Peak)	9100	1800
Monache Meadows	8000	2900
Coso Junction (8 mi. NW Little Lake)	3380	2600
Inyokern, Kern County	2426	7300

West side (north to south)	Elevation	Runway
Chester	4525	5300
Westwood	5100	3100
Gansner (at Quincy)	3415	3100
Blue Canyon (at Emigrant Gap)	5280	3400
Nevada City	3060	2600
Grass Valley	2600	1800
Cedar Springs (18 mi. S Blue Canyon)	4230	1500
Auburn	1510	3100
Placerville	2595	2900
Amador County (bet. Sutter Cr., Jackson)	1711	2000
Columbia	2112	3200
Mariposa	2250	2000
Wishon (at Bass Lake)	3380	2200
Wonder Valley (25 mi. E Fresno)	600	2100
Three Rivers	850	2000
Trauger (at Strathmore)	429	2000
Porterville	444	6000
Kernville, Kern County	2575	4200



- BREAK YOUR MATCHES
- CRUSH YOUR SMOKES
- DROWN YOUR CAMPFIRES
- BE CAREFUL WITH ANY FIRE!



PREVENT FOREST FIRES!

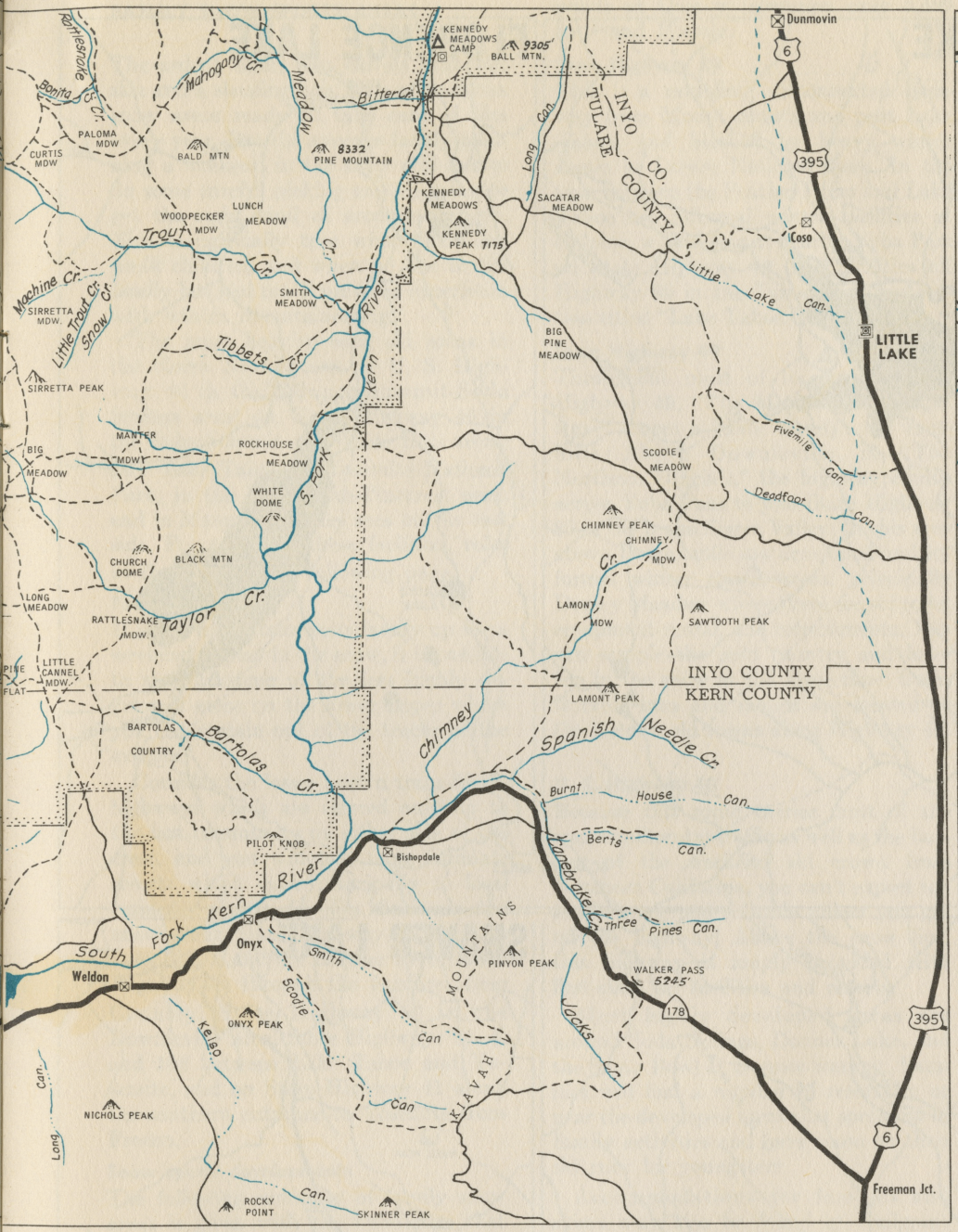
CABIN SITES

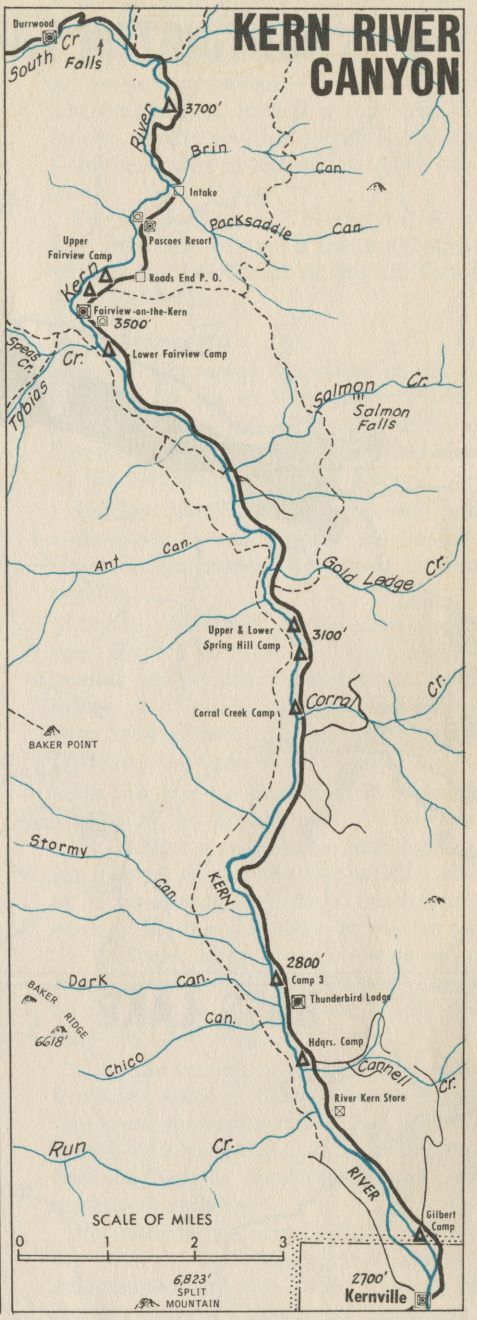
Most of the Sierra Nevada is within the boundaries of 8 national forests. Cabin sites on some Forest Service lands are available to the public on renewable leases. However, the competition for these sites is keen, and although new tracts are opened from time to time, there are many applications filed for the few lots that are made available.

You cannot buy a cabin site, but you can occupy one and build a cabin on it by securing a Special Use Permit. If you are interested in obtaining such a permit, write or call on the Forest Supervisor or nearest Forest Ranger of the particular forest you are considering. Ask him what areas, if any, are open. He will arrange for a forest officer to visit the property with you. Application for the permit may be made in writing to the Forest Supervisor, or local Ranger, specifying the location of the property, the use to be made of it, and the estimated cost of improvements you intend to make. Addresses of the headquarters of the 8 national forests are listed at the end of this book.

It is frequently possible to buy an existing cabin that has been built under a Special Use Permit. The owner sells the improvements he has made on the land at whatever price he decides on, but the land itself is still occupied under the permit from the Forest Service. The new owner, therefore, must make application for a new Special Use Permit and should check with the Forest Supervisor to find out what new restrictions, if any, might be imposed at the time of the transfer. Realtors in resort areas frequently list cabins that are available on lands that are occupied under Special Use Permits.

Many desirable cabin sites in the Sierra Nevada are privately owned. Maps of privately owned land are on file in the County Assessor's Office. If you find a lot in which you are interested, the maps will show you if it is privately owned, and the County Assessor's Office can give you the name and address of the present owner so that you may contact him directly.





SEQUOIA-KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS

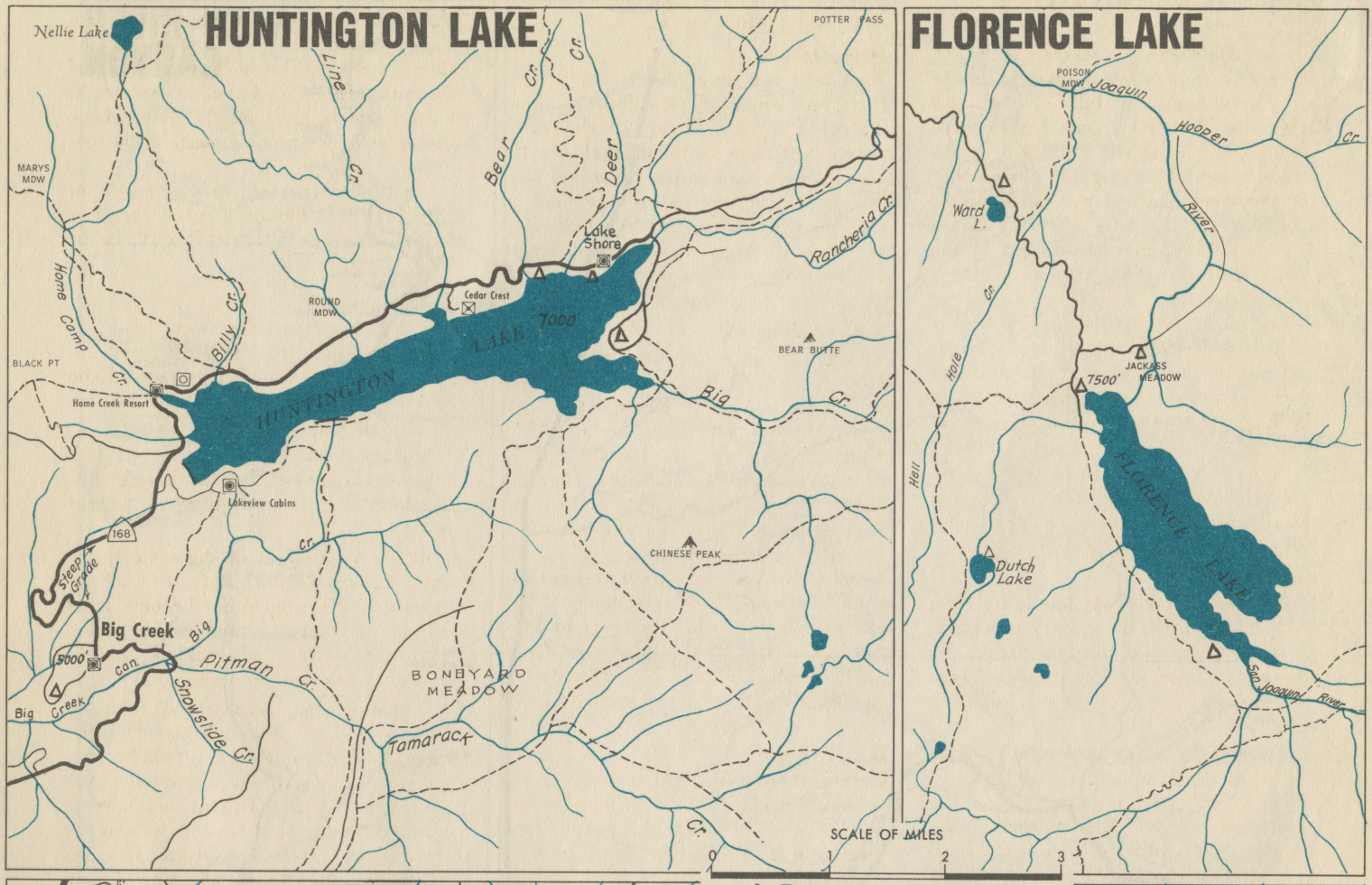
You couldn't see all of the Sequoia-Kings Canyon country in a lifetime of summers. However, you can begin by sampling the fringes from the highway along the western perimeter of the parks. The General's Highway, from the General Grant Grove in Kings Canyon to Giant Forest in Sequoia National Park, runs 30 miles through some of the finest forest and mountain scenery in the country, at an average elevation of about 6,000 feet.

At Giant Forest and Grant Grove there are hotel and cabin accommodations. If you bring camping equipment, you can take your choice of 18 organized campgrounds from Cedar Grove south to Mineral King—all accessible by car. Best sites are in the Cedar Grove campgrounds, in the awesome gorge of the South Fork of the Kings.

From one of the lodges or car-side camps, you can stroll for miles through low-level forests of sequoia, Jeffrey pine, white fir, and dogwood. Occasionally, from rocky promontories you can see the high peaks to the east and the San Joaquin Valley lying low in the West. This is home grounds for the mule deer, black bear, big-tailed columbia gray squirrel, and over 500 varieties of birds. The meadowlands will be dotted with wild flowers in June and July.

The giant sequoias are, of course, a story in themselves. Although you can find them in other groves from the American River in the north to the Kern-Tulare border in the south, the finest specimens are here. There are 24 groves of big trees in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, many of them accessible only by trail. Just beyond the boundaries of the parks, there are two groves in Sierra National Forest and an additional 39 groves in Sequoia National Forest. The logged-over stands beyond Grant Grove are in many ways as impressive as the virgin trees. Blackened stumps, some of them 20 feet through, stand amid vigorous young seedlings 50 to 70 years old which won't reach the stature of their parents until the year 5,000.

Roadside trees are easy to see, but the trailside groves are the most exciting. In these isolated stands you can more easily sense a quiet, awesome magnificence. You stand among giants that were "only" 2,000 years old when Sir Francis Drake sailed along the California coast on the Golden Hind in 1579.


HUNTINGTON LAKE
Nellie Lake
POTTER PASS
Line Cr.
Bear Cr.
Deer Cr.
MARYS MDW
Home Camp Cr.
Billy Cr.
ROUND MDW
Cedar Crest
Lake Shore
Rancheria Cr.
BLACK PT
Home Creek Resort
HUNTINGTON LAKE 7000'
BEAR BUTTE
Big Cr.
Lakeview Cabins
168
Steep Grade
CHINESE PEAK
Big Creek
5000'
Big Creek Can.
Pitman Cr.
Snowslide Cr.
BONEYARD MEADOW
Tamarack Cr.
FLORENCE LAKE
POISON MDW
San Joaquin River
Hooper Cr.
Ward L.
Hell Hole Cr.
JACKASS MEADOW
7500'
Dutch Lake
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3
BASS LAKE
41
Nelder Cr.
Chilkoot Cr.
GRAHAM MTN.
TAYLOR MTN.
McLEOD FLAT
North Fork Cr.
Air Strip
The Falls
Summer Homes
Stables
The Pines
Pines
BASS LAKE 3400'
Store Restaurant
China Rancheria Cr.
GRAHAM MDW
GOAT MTN.
WILLOW Cr.
SHAVER LAKE
MUSIC PEAK
168
Stevenson Cr.
Store
Shaver Lake
N. Fork
SHAVER LAKE 5500'
Musick Guard Sta.
To Dinkey Cr.

FAMILY SNOW SPORTS AREAS

The ardent skier, who carries little but skis and a sleeping bag, finds more Sierra snow areas ready to take care of him every year. But the average family planning a weekend in the snow still has to do some careful picking and choosing to get the right kind of accommodations. This is especially true when there are small children, and when no one in the family has had much previous experience with winter mountaineering.

The most heavily used ski areas in the Sierra Nevada are on U. S. Highway 40 in the Donner Summit-Soda Springs area; on U. S. Highway 50 in the Echo Summit and White Hills areas; near Lake Tahoe; in Yosemite National Park; in the Long Barn-Pinecrest area; and in Mammoth Lakes area on the east side. For a key to these facilities, refer to the map on the following page.

Family snow play

If you wish to take your family up for a weekend of play in the snow, it is possible to stay at some of the less highly developed areas on the lower slopes where you can remain out of the tracks of the experts.

Consider the lesser known trans-Sierra highways which are cleared only up to the last community on either side of the crest, and you will find more intimate resorts which cater principally to local residents and to families. Such are the areas along State Highway 89 between Lake Tahoe and the Feather River, State Highway 24 through the Feather River Country, State Highway 49 in the Downieville area, State Highways 88, 4, and 108 between Lake Tahoe and Yosemite, and on State Highway 41 along the southern entrance to Yosemite from Fresno.

Snow sports developments

The following summary of family snow areas is given with the knowledge that new or additional facilities are being opened up each season, and some of the information may become out of date. Check with the informational agencies listed for each area for the latest facts, or ask your sporting goods dealer for the *California Winter Sports Guide* published annually by the chamber of commerce.

Feather River

The route was selected by Western Pacific Railroad because of its low passes, with the highest elevation at Beckwourth Pass, near the California boundary, 5,260 feet. Consequently, the snow is infrequent and undependable, as far as the experts are concerned. Nevertheless, you can have fun in the snow at such spots as Johnsville, Portola, Quincy, Keddie, and Greenville, with accommodations in each community. Tows, ski instruction, equipment rental, and refreshments are available along the route. There are skating ponds at Quincy (elevation only 3,409 feet) and Portola.

State Highway 89

This is a rambling, disconnected highway from Mount Shasta and past Lake Tahoe, and blocked by heavy winter snows in Lassen National Park. In the area between the Feather River and Lake Tahoe are informal winter facilities at Calpine, with skiing at nearby Yuba Pass on State Highway 49. For facilities off Highway 89 in the Tahoe area, see section titled "Lake Tahoe."

State Highway 49

Throughout most of its length, State Highway 49, "The Mother Lode Highway," traces a route through the foothills. Above Downieville, in "The Northern Diggin's," the highway climbs across Yuba Pass to join State Highway 89 in the broad Sierra Valley. In this area above Downieville are developed and informal winter sports areas, principally Dorsey Meadow where there are ski tows, equipment rental, and refreshments. You can sample the gold country and have fun in the snow at the same time. Comfortable inns and motels are located in the historic old towns along Highway 49.

U. S. Highway 40

Because this route carries most of the transcontinental traffic as well as the burden of the weekend ski crowd from Northern California, you can't expect too much peace and solitude unless you get off the highway. Above the snow line, this highway is amply provided with first-class ski facilities and resorts.

Most highly developed areas are around Soda Springs, Donner Lake, and the Sugar Bowl at Donner Summit. Families will find a number of resorts in or near the developed areas that specialize in family activities and have room on their ski runs for youngsters.

Accommodations for families and skiers may also be found at Emigrant Gap, Yuba Gap, and Cisco. Facilities range from motels and housekeeping cabins to dormitories.

Near the town of Truckee are motel and cottage units in all price ranges, as well as hotels and cafes in town.

For information on reservations, see the next section on the Tahoe area.

Lake Tahoe area

In the Lake Tahoe area, accommodations for families, with cottages and informal skating and snow sports, are situated at the north end of the lake near Tahoe City and Tahoe Vista and at the south end of the lake near Bijou and Tahoe Valley.

The Squaw Valley-Lake Tahoe Ski Association provides fast service on reservations, plus up-to-the-minute information on snow and road conditions and special events in this area. Direct teletype communication from San Francisco gives rapid confirmation of accommodations. Twenty resorts within a 14-mile radius of Squaw Valley have pooled their facilities so that skiers—and non-skiers—have a choice of accommodations, including rooms at ski lodges, motels, and housekeeping cabins. Combined, they accommodate 1,500 persons.

For information call SUtter 1-5937 in San Francisco; contact a travel agent; or write to the Association at Box 16, Tahoe City, California.

U. S. Highway 50

The two key areas for skiers on U. S. Highway 50 are at the Strawberry Ski Hut between Twin Bridges and Echo Summit and at the White Hills ski area on the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe.

Farther down the slopes you will find accommodations at Pacific. No ski lift. Good sledding slopes. Equipment for rent nearby.

At the lower limit of the snow sports area, Kyburz (Kyburz P. O.) can accommodate 385 persons in hotel rooms, hotel cabins, and housekeeping cabins. Bring your own dishes and cooking utensils. Rates are the same in each type.

On this route a favorite spot of many families is the Echo Chalet (P. O. Echo Lake), about a mile and a half by snowmobile and sleigh from the parking area at Echo Summit. This is outstanding country for the ski-tourer as well as for the beginner. There are ski lessons and a special tow for children. Skating is good on the lake in early season, before the snow gets too deep.

Over the summit on U. S. Highway 50, five miles south of Lake Tahoe, is Bijou. The snow development here has been informal with emphasis on none of the professional aspects. Accommodations and meals are available.

For information about resorts and skiing areas on U. S. Highway 50 and accommodations at Placerville, write to El Dorado County Chamber of Commerce, P. O. Box 268, Placerville.

Between Lake Tahoe and Yosemite

In the area between Lake Tahoe and Yosemite there are three trans-Sierra highways with as much or more snow than the better-known areas. Because they are slower to drive and not cleared of snow beyond the point where snow gets too heavy for the plows, these are prime areas for the family that is seeking out the little-known snow spots.

State Highway 88 (Carson Pass road)

Between the county seat of Jackson and the ski area on Peddler Hill, 35 miles east of Jackson on State Highway 88, there are two hotels, including the famous St. George Hotel in Volcano, four motels, and five lodges. Most have weekly rates. Except after severe storms, Highway 88 stays open, but you should carry chains with you.

Peddler Hill (at a 7,200-foot elevation) has four rope tows. Children under 12 can use the tows for half price. Dormitory accommodations.

State Highway 4 (Ebbetts Pass road)

There are ski tows and toboggan slides on State Highway 4 at the Calaveras Big Trees State Park and in the Camp Connell-Dorrington area. Accommodations here are limited, with no housekeeping facilities. Hotels and motels are in Arnold, Murphys, Angels Camp, and San Andreas, the county seat.

Calaveras County Chamber of Commerce, Box 7, Altaville, offers no printed folders, but will answer questions about skiing along State Highway 4, including the areas at Camp Connell, Dorrington, Calaveras Big Trees State Park, and Arnold.

State Highway 108 (Sonora Pass road)

On State Highway 108, there are six areas with winter sports development—principally above the 5,000-foot level at Long Barn. At the ski areas and in between or below them are nine resorts with cabins, four with hotel-type accommodations. These are located in: Twain Harte, Long Barn, Cold Springs, Pinecrest, Dodge Ridge and Strawberry. Strawberry and Pinecrest (30 miles from Sonora) mark the end of snow clearance.

You can get a list of accommodations (including rates) on the Sonora Pass highway between Sonora and the Dodge Ridge area from the Tuolumne County Chamber of Commerce, Sonora. The chamber also will help to make reservations. Address Vacationland, Sonora, California.

Yosemite National Park

If you have never experienced winter in Yosemite Valley, you owe it to yourself and your family to plan a trip there some winter. Snow time brings a soft peacefulness to the Valley. Summer dust and dryness are gone, and the waterfalls are stilled by ice.

Housekeeping facilities in the Valley at the Yosemite Lodge range from inexpensive accommodations in a cabin without bedding or utensils to completely furnished facilities with kitchen and bath. Meals are served at the cafeteria and at the Ahwahnee Hotel.

All-expense mid-week specials for skiers, which include lodging, three meals, two sessions at the ski school, and unlimited use of the ski lifts are available.

For information and reservations, write to: Yosemite Park and Curry Co., 39 Geary St., San Francisco, or 514 South Grand Ave., Los Angeles.

Sequoia National Park

To the family looking for an area where there are comfortable accommodations, good food, and limited snow sports activities, the Giant Forest section of Sequoia National Park will provide peaceful pleasure. Here among the big trees are comfortable cabins ranging from partially furnished housekeeping units to completely furnished housekeeping cabins. Meals and groceries at the coffee shop. Outdoor skating at Lodgepole, four miles away.

For information and reservations, write to: Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Co., 129 East Center St., Visalia, California.

PRINCIPAL SKI DEVELOPMENTS

Key to symbols used on map:

⊕ Some development: rope or cable tows (includes J-bar or T-bar lifts), refreshments, minimum rentals; accommodations may or may not be available.

◒ Major development: same as ⊕, *plus* ski instruction; lodgings at site or nearby.

● Complete skiing facilities: same as ◒, *plus* chair lifts, restaurants, all rentals.

◯ Popular ski touring area.

Southern ski developments omitted from this map include; Kern County's Mount Abel and Shirley Meadows◒, where tows are free; Sequoia's Wolverton◒◯ and Lodgepole (big skating rink); Kearsarge Valley◒, Long Valley◒, and far-famed Mammoth◒—all reached from U. S. 395.

Wolverton. In Sequoia National Park. Turn off the Generals Highway at Sherman Tree. Chains are mandatory from Sherman Tree to Wolverton. Good family area with slopes for all skiers—beginner, intermediate, and advanced. Housekeeping accommodations at Giant Forest Winter Lodge located on the Generals Highway, just south of Wolverton.

Eastern Sierra Nevada

This is primarily a winter playground for Southern California, because the only quick access is by U. S. Highways 6 and 395 from the south. However, it isn't much farther for Northern Californians to cross the Sierra crest on U. S. Highways 40 or 50 to Reno, then drive south on U. S. Highway 395 to sample these snow slopes. There are no Constam lifts south of Mount Rose, 17 miles eastward. Even in the rope tow areas, accommodations are not extensive, and there's an informality about a winter weekend which you won't find in the "drive up, ski, and drive back" areas.

If you stop in motels or hotels in Lone Pine, Independence, Big Pine, or the Bishop area, chances are that you will have to make trips into the mountains to find snow. You can move up north of Bishop to the elevations above 5,000 feet. Principal ski developments are at McGee Mountain, Mammoth Lake, Crestview, and June Lake.

Ski tows, instruction, and equipment rental at McGee Mountain and June Lake. There is also skiing at Leevining or Conway Summit.

Bishop Chamber of Commerce, Bishop, will send information about skiing areas, snow and road conditions, answer specific inquiries, and make reservations along the east side of the Sierra Nevada.

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING

No skiing has more appeal than cross-country touring if you like the untracked winter byways beyond the chair lift and the practice slope. Ski touring is not reserved strictly for the expert—it's for any who have passed the beginner stage and are at least in the advanced intermediate class in skiing ability.

First, the rules: Try short, easy tours first. Don't try touring alone. Go with a group—and don't stray from your fellow skiers. Be sure someone in your party knows the route well.

It's always wise to inform the lodge or give the route of your trip to someone at your skiing headquarters. Know what equipment is necessary. Extra clothing, climbing waxes, climbing "skins," food, matches, and a first-aid kit are essential. If ski touring is new to you, you'll probably enjoy it more if you understand some of the technical phases. The *Manual of Ski Mountaineering*, edited by David R. Brower and published by the University of California Press, is one of the most comprehensive and informative texts on the subject.

Here are a few trails which are recommended by touring enthusiasts:

Norden to Squaw Valley. From the standpoint of winter scenery, this two-day tour (one way) along the Sierra crest is almost unparalleled. It is considered a fairly easy trip, and there are no technical difficulties. The trail is marked only part of the way, and your group should include one qualified skier who knows the route.

From the Sugar Bowl, about a half day's climb up Mount Lincoln and beyond brings you to Benson Hut where you can spend the night. (Make advance reservations and check the route at the Sierra Club's lodge at Norden.) You will need to take along food and bedding on this tour. From Benson Hut, it's an all-day trip to Squaw Valley. This second leg of the run is somewhat tougher than the first, and the going is slower.

Badger Pass to Ostrander Lake Ski Hut. This is a 7-mile trip with a climb of about 1,700 feet over fairly easy terrain. It doesn't require exceptional skiing ability, but you should have one or two experienced skiers in your party. You can travel light and purchase food and lodging at the ski hut, or you can bring your own food and bedding and use the kitchen facilities and bunks at no cost. You should make advance reservations with the Yosemite Park and Curry Company.

Touring to Ostrander usually takes all morning and the better part of an afternoon, if you don't hurry. The well marked route follows the Glacier Point highway for three miles, then turns east toward Horse Ridge and the ski hut.

Badger Pass to Glacier Point Mountain House. This 10-mile route follows the summer highway all the way to the Mountain House. You will have no navigation problems and you will need only minimum equipment. The caretaker at the lodge cooks excellent meals.

The view into the valley from this point can truthfully be called magnificent. The falls are frozen masses of ice, and the sheer granite walls stand in bold relief against the snowy backdrop—Cathedral Range, Clark Range, and the main crest of the Sierra.

Echo Summit to Pyramid Peak. For the experienced party, this region is ideal for snow camping, an advanced kind of ski touring in which you may go by whatever avalanche-free route you choose. Since you are prepared to stay overnight anywhere, you don't need a particular destination and you don't have to follow a rigid schedule. This particular trip is about 7 miles each way, not counting side excursions. It starts at Echo Chalet off U. S. Highway 50; check there for route. The easiest way is to cross the frozen surface of Echo Lake, traveling generally westward, up to Haypress Meadow, then down into Desolation Valley. Lake of the Woods is a good place to camp.

The steep snow on the approach to 10,020-foot Pyramid Peak ridge requires an understanding of avalanche dangers.

From the summit you see the main crest of the Sierra stretching far to the north and the south. Lake Tahoe, sparkling in the sun, lies far below to the east.

Pyramid affords a fine introduction to what the High Sierra wilderness offers ski mountaineers.

SNOWSHOE HIKING

Snowshoe hiking is one of the most unheralded of winter sports—probably because it lacks the swooping thrills and the glamor of skiing and tobogganing. Or perhaps snow fans are discouraged because snowshoeing looks like work (when you hike up a hill on snowshoes, you also have to hike back down). But its popularity is growing.

Those who put on the webbed shoes measure the thrills of their sport in the quieter pleasures of back country trails where the smooth, clean snow is broken only by an occasional animal track or a fallen limb. Snowshoe hiking takes you "over the hill"—into a piece of Western winter that the skier seldom sees.

And hiking on snowshoes is a sport that adults and children can learn in a few minutes. The snowshoes—which look like tennis rackets and go on your regular shoes—require a slight variation in stride and a slightly wider spread between feet than in dry hiking. You notice the shoes most when you start to turn around (it's best to stamp around in a tight little circle). It's wise to take it easy when climbing over logs, as snowshoes will slip and may tumble you in the snow. You're bound to take a few spills at the start—but the only harm is to your dignity.

You can rent snowshoes from some ski shops and at most of the larger ski resorts for about $1.00 per day.

Snowshoes may be worn with regular hiking boots or rubber fishing boots (the latter are heavier but keep the feet drier). Army shoepacs are excellent with them. Or you can improvise a shoepac by wearing men's rubbers over hiking boots. Wear warm socks and take along several extra pairs for change.

You'll find it warm hiking on the trail during March and April — shirt-sleeve weather when the sun shines. But it is cold on north slopes, in the shade, and when you stop moving, so have warm clothing available—if you wear it all the time you sweat, chill, and freeze.

PACKING

The more that civilization fences you in, the more you like at least the idea of a pack trip. For the pack trip is the essence of getting away from it all.

1. Back packing is the simplest, least expensive—and the most strenuous. All equipment should be light in weight and the grub list should contain a preponderance of dehydrated foods. Maximum weight of your back pack varies greatly by the individual—somewhere between 30 and 70 pounds when you start out.

2. Burro packing is really an extension of back packing; the burro just carries part of the weight—75 to 90 pounds, depending on size. You can rent a burro for about $2.50 per day in a few pack stations. If forage is scarce, you will have to bring feed for the burro. You will also need to learn a few tricks on how to pack a burro.

3. Horse or mule packing requires more expert knowledge. A few horse owners take their own stock into the mountains, and a very few expert horsemen are allowed to rent stock from the pack stations and go out alone. But in the vast majority of cases, the pack station owner insists that one of his packers go with you.

Both horses and mules are used for packing in (a Sierra packer usually prefers the more sure-footed and trail-wise mules if he can get them). Either can carry about 150 to 175 pounds. Members of the party can ride horses and save their hiking for side trips from camp. The daily costs range from $2 to $10 (average: $5) per pack animal, plus $10 to $20 (average: $15) for the packer and his horse.

Since each packer is naturally interested in getting the best return from his investment in stock and equipment during a relatively short season (about May or June until September or October), he offers his services in several ways.

Least expensive is the pack train. From a large pack station, a string of animals goes out over the same trail every day. You can often have your gear shipped by pack train to a definite point, while you go in on foot. You pay only the one-day charge for the animals used to carry your equipment. You can have it picked up and taken out the same way.

Most expensive is the de luxe tour in which everyone is mounted, you move camp frequently, the packer supplies the food and most of the community equipment, and an assistant takes care of the cooking and general chores. You can take such tours for $20 per person—and up—per day.

Between the "pack train express" and the de luxe tour, there are many individual variations that you can arrange for with the individual packer; these will be governed by how they fit his day-to-day operation.

One that is growing in popularity with both packers and pack-trippers is the "spot pack trip." The packer takes you to a spot and leaves you, then returns for you at an agreed time. Members of the party can ride or walk, depending on preference or the budget. (It is often advisable to ride in, so you feel fresh when making camp at a high altitude.)

Pack trip preliminaries

First you have to pick your area and decide on one of the packers for this area. Friends and acquaintances can often give you some good leads. Write to the packer and ask questions about equipment, destinations, and rates; he likes to have satisfied customers.

Then get busy assembling the equipment and supplies you'll need. A check-off list is all-important. You're about to play a little game of survival; the object is to survive comfortably, but without taking many more things than you need. Even with horses or mules, you have to pay some attention to pack weight. Equally important is bulk. Don't take anything too long, too wide, or too odd-shaped to carry easily on an animal.

When to go

Best packing season is June to October, but evenings will be sharply cold at either end of the season. If you go in June you are likely to get the most thrilling effects of turbulent snow-shed water and snowy peaks. You may be too early for best fishing in most areas. And you're likely to be breaking ice for the morning wash. Take along netting and repellent for those early season mosquitoes. Night temperatures can be below 40 degrees at almost any time in the High Sierra. Don't let daytime foothill heat fool you into leaving sweaters or warm sleeping gear behind. Sturdy, well fitted shoes are essential, too, even if you are on horseback most of the time. Hundreds of hikers prefer high-topped sneakers. You may want to take a wide brimmed hat and sun glasses. Sierra sun can be intense.

You'll need few changes of clothing because laundry dries quickly in the high, dry, mountain air. Take along jeans, seersucker shirts, light sweaters (two or three lightweight sweaters under your parka are warmer than one heavy one—and more adjustable), a light windproof jacket, and heavy socks. Hiking shorts or trousers with ankle closure keep you far cleaner than jeans on a dusty trail.

GUIDED PACK TRIPS

If you hesitate to go on a hiking or riding trip into the Sierra because you lack experience and knowledge of the country, or because you cannot find companions to share the experience with you, why not consider joining one of the many trips arranged and led by experts?

Here are examples of trail trips, some in the high country of the national parks, and others into wilderness areas of the national forests.

Yosemite high camps

For outdoor lovers who like to take their mountain hiking in easy stages, the six-day hiking tours conducted through the High Sierra back country of Yosemite National Park are custom-made. The tours are charted to leave ample time for fishing, photography, or scenic side trips. Overnight stops are made in established camps at May Lake, Glen Aulin, Tuolumne Meadows, Vogelsang, and Merced—spaced at about 10-mile intervals.

Hikers need carry only personal gear—toilet articles and a change of clothes. Meals, beds (in tent cabins), towels, linen, soap, and showers are available at each camp. Tours cost about $20.00 per person and include guide service, lodging, and bus transportation from the floor of the valley to the May Lake starting point. Meals are extra—$1.50 for each breakfast and lunch, $3 for dinner.

The hiking tours are available each year from early July to early September. Make reservations for the coming summer as early as possible with the Yosemite Park and Curry Company—in San Francisco at 39 Geary Street, in Los Angeles at 514 South Grand Avenue.

Sierra Club wilderness outings

Open to members, applicants, and members of similar outdoor or conservation groups. Reservations must usually be sent in well in advance, because these outings are quite popular.

High trips. Hiking trips (about 25 miles per week) into high mountain country. Pack animals carry equipment and supplies and a commissary crew prepares meals. Schedule usually includes: two 2-week trips starting in July. Cost: $90 per trip.

Knapsack trips. One-to-two-week back-packing trips, in July and August. Cost: $24 to $43 per trip.

Burro trips. Hiking with burros for pack animals. Three 2-week trips in July and August. Cost: $51.

Two 2-week trips, especially for families with small children, in August. Cost: $65 for 2 (parent and 1 child, or 2 parents); $20 per child up to 3 children; more, free. Food extra.

Base camps. Within a day's hike of road, fixed-location camps from which you explore nearby area. Two-week sessions in July and August.

Wampler Trail trips

Trips by foot or on horseback over John Muir Trail leave Tuolumne Meadows for Whitney Portal on July 10. You can

join party for 1, 2, 3, or more weeks (full period is 5 weeks). Cost is $8 per day for hikers or $15 per day for horseback riders (10 per cent less for periods of more than 16 days), plus $5 registration fee. Joseph C. Wampler, 1940 Hearst Ave., Berkeley 9, Calif., will send a descriptive folder.

PACKERS: WHERE THEY ARE, HOW MUCH THEY COST

Easiest way into the high country is astride a horse — with a mule and a packer along to carry and handle your gear. He can take you on an entire loop or take you into a base camp and pick you up later. Or he can simply get you over the roughest country and leave you. Prices are pretty well standardized: $5 per day per animal and $13 per day for a packer and his horse. Burros are available at Cedar Grove, Mineral King, and Onion Valley for a lower daily rate. Let them carry your gear while you hike.

You'll find packers on the eastern and western approaches to the parks and within the parks and forests. Pack stations are spotted on the maps, and packers are listed below according to the areas they serve. For detailed information about packers in a particular area, write to the Forest Supervisors or to the High Sierra Packers Association. Eastern Unit address of the Association is Independence, California; Western Unit address is Route 2, Box 108B, Fresno, California.

We have listed below the established commercial packers and best pack trip possibilities. It's always wise to make reservations with a packer well in advance. When writing, let him know how many persons will be in your party, when you want to pack in, what area you intend going into, how much weight you will be taking in, and whether you want the packer to stay with you or just take you in and leave you.

1. Feather River area

Charles Bainbridge, Bucks Lake.

Joe Daugherty, Blairsden.

Ben Egbert, Quincy.

Lester B. Osborne, Berry Creek.

Feather River Inn, Blairsden.

2. Tahoe area

Bob Scates, Tahoe City.

Bud Jones, Truckee. Pack station at Donner Lake.

Lonnie Goss, Box 722, Soda Springs.

Dave Medford, Truckee. Pack station at Donner Lake.

Jerry Funk, Meeks Bay.

H. S. Ebright, Camp Richardson, Station at Bay View.

Chet Mitchell, Echo Lake.

Allan Ross, Camp Richardson. Packs out of Fallen Leaf Lake.

3. Carson River to Emigrant Basin

Don James, Markleeville.

Robert A. Tracy, Coleville.

C. E. Roberts, Coleville

Reno Sardella, Pinecrest.

Hart "Cappy" Cook, Strawberry.

Clifton Mitchell, Kennedy Meadow.

(Burros usually available at these stations.)

4. Yosemite and adjacent areas

Lucile E. Bogard, Bridgeport.

Jay Pearce, Bridgeport.

Charles E. Hill, Bridgeport.

Jack Cagianut, Cherry Valley.

Joe Barnes, Mather. Stations at White Wolf, Mather.

Yosemite Park and Curry Company. Pack stations in Yosemite Valley, Tuolumne Meadows, Wawona. Some burros available in park.

Marvin McKay's Pack Station, Coleville, Mono County.

C. E. Roberts, Little Antelope Pack Station, Coleville, Mono County.

Bob Tracy, Coleville Pack Station, Coleville, Mono County.

Allie W. Robinson, Leavitt Meadows Pack Train, Bridgeport.

Curly Wilson, Buckeye Pack Station, Bridgeport.

Elmer C. Jensen, Frontier Pack Train, June Lake.

5. From Yosemite south— west side of the Sierra

Walter R. Bunn, Diamond Ex Pack Train, 4310 Ventura Avenue, Fresno. Pack station at Dinkey Creek.

Glenn Burns, Star Route 2, Clovis. Pack station at Huntington Lake.

Rae M. Crabtree, Star Route 1, Clovis. Pack station at Coolidge Meadow.

J. E. and T. H. Cunningham, High Sierra Pack Station, 2609 N. Winery, Fresno. Pack station at Mono Hot Springs.

Karl E. Smith, 2975 McKenzie Avenue, Fresno. Pack station at Diamond "D". Guest Ranch at Blaney Meadows.

Floyd E. Fike, P. O. Box 82, Raisin City. Pack station at Huntington Lake.

David J. and Erdeen Fraga, P. O. Box 763, Clovis. Pack station at Dinkey Creek.

Thomas Jones, Coarsegold. Station— Millers Meadow.

M. H. Parker, Coarsegold. Station— Clover Meadow.

Fred Ross, Route 3, Box 227-4, Mt. Pleasant Road, San Jose. Pack station at Blaney Meadow. Burros.

Fred Wass, Mariposa. Pack station near Fish Camp.

E. E. Cecil, Route 1, Box 928, Woodlake. Pack station at Horse Corral.

Roy Davis, Woodlake. Pack station at Mineral King.

Sam B. Davis, Bar-Seven Pack Trains, Dunlap. Pack station at Cedar Grove.

W. O. Dean, Kings Canyon National Park, Three Rivers. Station at Barton's Resort, Ten Mile Creek.

Lee Maloy. Three Rivers. Pack stations at Giant Forest and Mineral King.

R. C. Negus, Box 117, Springville. Pack station at Balch Park.

Earl V. Pascoe, Roads End. Station at Pala Ranches.

A. L. Pettitt, Bass Lake. Station at Beasore Meadows.

O. A. Rutherford, Box 577, Springville. Pack station at Quaking Aspen.

Walter T. Wells, Jr., Three Rivers. Pack station at Silver City.

Dick R. Wilson, Jr., Kings Canyon National Park. Pack stations at Cedar Grove and Grant Grove.

Onis I. Brown, Three Rivers. Station at Mineral King.

John McNally, Bodfish. Pack station at Isabella.

6. From Yosemite south— east side of the Sierra

Lee Summers, Mammoth Lakes Pack Outfit, Mammoth Lakes.

Agnew Meadow Pack Train, Mammoth Lakes.

Arch Mahan, Red's Meadows Pack Train, Mammoth Lakes.

Dudley Boothe, Rainbow Pack Outfit, Bishop. Pack station at South Lake.

Herbert London, Box 248, Bishop, Rock Creek Pack Station.

Hilton Lakes Camp and Pack Station, Bishop.

Russ and Anne Johnson, Box 1044, Bishop. McGee Creek Pack Station.

Convict Lake Pack Station, Bishop.

Art Schober, Schober Pack Train, Bishop. Pack Station at North Lake.

O. G. Zediker, Glacier Pack Train, Big Pine. Pack station at Glacier Lodge.

Dud Carter, High Sierra Pack Train, Box 217, Independence. Pack station at Onion Valley.

Murray Hall, Box 221, Independence. Pack station at Onion Valley.

Parker's Pack Train, Box 141, Independence. Pack station at Parker's Camp, South Fork Oak Creek.

Bruce Morgan, Mount Whitney Pack Trains, Lone Pine. Stations: Carroll Creek, Whitney Portal, Sage Flat.

Leo Rogers, Box 130, Cartago. Pack station at Cottonwood Creek.

Henry Olivas, Olivas Pack Train, Olancha.

Jordan Hot Springs Pack Station, Olancha. Pack station 4 miles south of Olancha.

Sam N. Lewis, Coso Junction. Pack station at Haiwee Canyon.

J. M. Callahan, Box 56, Inyokern. Pack station at Kennedy Meadow.

MOUNTAINEERING CLUBS

For those who enjoy the outdoors and like to meet with congenial persons who share the same interests, the outdoor clubs of the West hold great appeal. The list below was compiled so that you might know more about the clubs in your area:

Berkeley Hiking Club, 1733 Milvia Street, Berkeley 9. Over 25 years old. Open to all ages, 5 to 80. Hikes scheduled each week. Annual two-week trip to High Sierra. Annual dues, $1.00.

California Alpine Club, 821 Market Street, San Francisco 3. Organized in 1913. Sunday hikes, weekend trips, two-week summer outing. Club owns Alpine Lodge in Marin County and Echo Summit Lodge 50 miles east of Placerville at top of Meyers Grade. Entrance fee, $2.00; dues, $4.00.

Contra Costa Hills Club, 577 14th Street, Oakland 12. Local hikes every Sunday, weekend outings in Northern California, annual outing to Sierra, annual snow trip. Initiation fee, $1.00; dues, $2.50.

Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4. Organized in 1892. Local walks, skiing, and rock climbing in season. Annual outings to High Sierra: traditional High Trip, knapsack trips, burro trips. Club room, exhibits, library, instruction classes. Local chapters in San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Jose, Riverside, Sacramento, Santa Barbara, Fresno, Bakersfield, San Diego. Club owns ten lodges in California mountains. New members must be sponsored. Initiation fee, $5.00; annual dues, $7.00.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

For up-to-date information about accommodations or special events, a letter sent to a local informational body may save you needless expense and time. The following organizations are ready to help you:

CITY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Independence
Lone Pine
Bridgeport
Auburn
Lake Tahoe-Sierra, Tahoe City
Truckee

COUNTY CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Mono County, Bridgeport
Mariposa County, Mariposa
Tuolumne County, Sonora
Calaveras County, San Andreas
Amador County, Jackson
Eldorado County, Placerville
Sierra County, Downieville
Plumas County, Quincy
Placer County, Auburn
Nevada County, Nevada City

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

Sonora Pass Vacationlands, Sonora
Big Oak Flat Road Association, Groveland
Golden Chain Council, Placerville
High Sierra Packers' Association, West side: 501 Helm Building, Fresno; East side: Lone Pine
Yosemite Park and Curry Co., 39 Geary Street, San Francisco; 514 South Grand Ave., Los Angeles
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Co., 129 East Center Street, Visalia

HEADQUARTERS OF NATIONAL FORESTS

Eldorado.....Placerville
Inyo.....Bishop
Plumas.....Quincy
Sequoia.....Porterville
Sierra.....Fresno
Stanislaus.....Sonora
Tahoe.....Nevada City
Toiyabe.....Reno, Nevada

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Recommended Sunset Books

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Sunset Outdoor Building Book	$4.95
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How to Build Fences and Gates*	$1.50
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Ideas for Bookcases and Bookshelves	$1.00
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Tables You Can Build	$1.00
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Sunset Seasonal Garden Guide and Record Book†	$1.00
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